THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,481—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Nov.	DELHI	8090	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11500	.....	...
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favorable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7810	.....	.....	1 Nov.	...
City of Vienna	4672	.....	.....	9 Nov.	...
City of London	5010	.....	4 Nov.	21 Nov.	...
				Calcutta	
City of Benares	6572	.....	.....	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5331	.....	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7161	.....	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan. '12	...
City of Birmingham	7000	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1912	8 Jan. '12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5419	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	12 Feb.
City of Glasgow	5529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5331	25 Jan.	12 Mar.	...	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	28 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	.....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7800	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5412	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	5529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 576	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	483	809
" Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	... 1205	Thurs. 2nd Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	... 2184	Fri. 3rd Nov.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	... 2184	Mon. 6th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, on Wednesday 8th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd November, 1911.

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BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th Nov. 1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec, "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb, "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Gobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Climak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneckor	27th April "
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich..	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

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First Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" Class to London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 905 to 1038*
Second Class to Trieste or Venice..... " 350
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" Class to London via Trieste..... " 429 to 449**
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 683 to 723**

*Fares according to class of railway.

** Fares according to Route on Railway,

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London via Trieste ... " 529 to 594*
" Class to London via Trieste and back..... " 833 to 963*

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	S. Climak	24th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

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Calcutta	Singapore	Honkkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Pukoi	Sourabaya	Kobe
Tunjung (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

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C. S. CLARKE, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 12s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13¾d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 10s. 9d. per Box.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of the PUBLIC is invited to the draft Rules, made by the Commissioner of Police for regulating places of PUBLIC AMUSEMENT in the City of Bombay and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 19th October, 1911, for gene al information.

Persons having objections or suggestions to offer should communicate the same to the Commissioner of Police on or before the 7th December, 1911, from whom copies may be obtained.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 31st October, 1911.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from India Mr. F. WINZER will be in charge of our Firm and will sign as Agent.

Bombay, 26th October, 1911.

BERLIN ANILINE CO., LTD.,
Bombay Agency,
W. MENKE,
Agent General.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1911, for the SUPPLY of GALVANIZED PIPES and FITTINGS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 280 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 30th October, 1911.

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES REGARDING ACCOMMODATION in the Amphitheatre on the Apollo Bandar, on the occasion of the Disembarkation and Reception of THEIR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTIES, THE KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS, on SATURDAY, the 2nd December, 1911, should be made in writing to the undersigned before the 15th November, 1911.

2. The address must be given in full when applying for a card of admission.

R. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st October, 1911.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th December, 1911, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned rations for Military Police in Burma, for a period of one year 1912-13.

(A). AT MANDALAY.
WHEAT ... ... lbs. 20,00,000
AT MYINGYAN.
WHEAT ... ... lbs. 20,00,000
GUNNY BAGS ... Nos. 39,000
(B). AT MANDALAY.
Ghee Cow's best quality lbs. 5,00,000.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the contract and Tender forms can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. NANGLE,
Superintendent of Police Supplies,
Burma.

THE IMPERIAL PROCESSIONS.

A GRAND FEATURE OF DELHI DURBAR.

THE LONGEST VIEW WITH BEST ACCOMMODATION.

(i. e. sofas and chairs)
and shortest confinement to seats.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.
Just in front of the exit (Delhi) gate of the fort.
Apply Sharp.

RATES CURRENT UP TO 25TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

1. Seats on the Eastern side of Jumma Masjid, the most prominent one, giving the best and longest sight—
(a) Sofas Rs. 20 per seat.
(b) Chairs Rs. 15 per seat.
2. Chairs on other sides Rs. 10 and 7 per seat.
3. Seats for purda ladies with best purda arrangements and female attendants—
Chair Rs. 7 per seat.
Other seats Rs. 5 per seat.
A separate space specified for Europeans.
Discount.
Purchasers of more than 10 tickets will be allowed 5 per cent discount.
AGENTS.
Special terms for Agents.
N. B.—No refund on Tickets once issued.
Apply to
SHRI KRISHN DASS,
Gurwala and Banker, DELHI.

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DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ..... A. 6-57	Delhi ..... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45	Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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Half Owner & Manager ..MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

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5 Minutes' walk from Girgaum Tram Terminus.

LAST 5 NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
At 9-30 P. M. Doors open at 8-30.
STARTLING
NEW ILLUSIONS,
NEW SENSATIONS,
AND NEW FEATURES.
OF
THE GREAT RAYMOND,
THE GREAT RAYMOND.
THE GREATEST OF CONJURORS AND HANDCUFF EXPERTS.
NOTHING ON EARTH CAN HOLD HIM CAPTIVE
ORIGINAL ILLUSIONS AND DAZZLING COLLECTION
of his unfathomable tricks in conjuring.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, Nov. 4th and 5th AT 5 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE—for Schools and Children. School Boys and Girls, and Children will be admitted at half-price.
DOORS OPEN AT 4-30 P.M. COMMENCE 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Rs. 5, 4, 3, and 1.
Boxes for 4 Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.
Plan at S. ROSE AND Co.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10 30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND EVERY THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION:—9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT SESSION.

EMPIR THEATR E

Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

RETURN VISIT TO BOMBAY.
For a Special Engagement
COMMENCING
4TH NOV., SATURDAY, NOV. 4TH., at 9-30 P. M.
of
M. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER from the Apollo Theatre, London.
In their
MIGHTY MUSICAL ELANGE Including PELISSIER'S POTTED PLAYS.
GRAND NEW PROGRAMME
From the Follies Extensive Repertoire.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS EVERYWHERE.
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V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
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Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
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3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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By Grattan Geary Rs. 5.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.
LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT, at 9-15 P. M.
OUR SECOND GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
MORE STAR NUMBERS
By our all Round Company of London and Continental Artistes.
A sovereign remedy for all complaints is an honest hearty laugh!
If you want a hearty laugh / If you want a pleasant ride / If you feel you're out of sorts / And you can't be satisfied } See "Martha" the Bucking Elephant.
OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS AND PERFORMING PONIES.
Our Menagerie consists of Performing Elephants, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Kangaroo, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.

NEXT MATINEES.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, Nov. 4th and 5th.
Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock. Children, Half Price at Matinees only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.
NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.
MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
B. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY'S SENSATION.
"THE ERUPTION OF MT. ETNA"
WEIRD, WONDERFUL, MAJESTIC.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome:—

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin, Re. 1 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialise in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED.—Smart Job COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '90 to '93 five vols; "Century" '94 and '95, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS, WINES, SHOP FURNITURE &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees in possession Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 7th inst at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the shop on the ground-floor of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. W. H. Rayner & Co., consisting of tinned and bottled provisions and oilmanstores such as biscuits, jams preserved fruits, meats, fish, bacon, pickles, sauces, teas, etc., also wines such as claret, sherry, port, Moselle, hock, gin, &c. and shop furniture such as marble top counter, glass cupboard, show case tables and sundries.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. The goods will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 100 TONS POWELLIZED WOOD SCANTLINGS, at Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co's Works, at Tank Bunder.

Under instructions from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Agents for the Powell Wood Process Co., Tank Bunder, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

About 100 tons Powellized powtik scantlings in small lots to suit buyers.

Sizes 5 by 2½, 6 by 2½, 6 by 1, 8 by 1, 5 by 1, 3 by 2, 3 by 3, 4 by 3, 5 by 3, 6 by 3, 8 by 3, 9 by 3, 4 by 4, 5 by 4, 6 by 4, 7 by 4, 4 by 1½, 5 by 1½, 6 by 1½, 8 by 1½, 5 by 2, 6 by 2, 7 by 2, 8 by 2, 7 by 7, 8 by 8, 8 by 6, 6 by 6, 5 by 5, 6 by 5, and other odd sizes in lengths up to 16 feet.

N. B.—This wood will not be attacked by white ants and dry rot, and is suitable for building, owing to its superior strength and durability.

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On FRIDAY, the 10th November, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parasram, Jeweller's shop, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Clifton, Photographers, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs with mirror border, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, full sized mahogany, billiard table by John Roberts with balls, cues, etc., large size Chubb's safe as stand, oil and water colour pictures, carpets, cane furniture, refrigerator ice box, Chinaware, Zinc large tanks marble pillars, table and hanging lamps, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, screens, weighing chain large size cooking stove, English and Lazarus made drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, and velvet, English-made bedroom suite, Robert-made chesterfield easy chairs, photographic kit, Hopkinson and Cope improved Albion press, photo types, photographic show cases, chandeliers, gas lamps, large telescope etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, in Mahomedan Street, on Ripon Road.

On MONDAY, the 6th day of November, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Jacob Haji Esa, the Mortgagee and the Transferee of the Mortgage-deed and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Tyeb Sheikh Abdul Hoosein and Abdul Kadir Sheikh Abdul Hoosein, sons of the deceased, mortgagor Sheikh Abdul Husein and in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage and further charge respectively dated 15th July, 1907, and 29th March, 1908, and of transfer of mortgage dated 11th January, 1911, the following landed property, viz.—

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate on the western side of the passage, called the Mahomedan Street, in or at the Race Course now called Ripon Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 617 square yards or thereabouts, being the equivalent of 10 kathees including therein 4 1-2 feet wide space for the said passage and Registered with other adjoining land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 198, 198 and 198, New Nos. A 2-13710, A 2-13720, New Survey Nos. 2 A a-2540 and are Registered by the Fazendar Mamordas Gordhandas in his Books under Nos. 19, 18 and 20 and are bounded on the East by Mahomedan Street, on the South by a piece of land leased to Abdul Rahim and Hasan and Mudar Torah respectively, on the West by a piece of land of David Sassoon, and on the north by pieces of land leased to Edoo Culliandia Esfas Abdul Karim, Soobharter Alla and Miyaji Hasnu respectively, together with the messuages or buildings standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward E No. 4024, 4024 (2)—4025, and Street Nos. 211—211a—212, Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1911.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

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26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E C
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Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu.
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nawara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No 123 BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„ 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—11, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOERABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUCLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFERY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£.	2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	„	109,674
Annual Income	...	„	1,451,086
Assets	...	„	10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„	26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£	443,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.;
Other Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1374.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2½ 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	79	3-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1-2	1-2	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	83 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1-16		unchgd
do 2 months' hence...	25 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	54 3-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-15 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	4·86 3-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		1-16
3 months' sight	3 7-16		
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-2		nchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 331-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier, fair demand.
Futures ... steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester ... Buyers operating quietly.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 5,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 5·12—·8
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·94 —01	4·85 —03	4·85 —03	4·83 —04	4·82 —03
Mar.-Apr.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·91 —03	4·92 —03	4·95 —03	5·97 —01	

New York Official noon call Dec. 9·11, March 8·97.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·08 March 9·10.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	131,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	73,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	24,000
Exports to Continent ...	60,000
Spot Cotton— ...	940+05

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·15+01 } Advanced on bull support and short covering and on limited offerings.
Futures—Month of March. 9·01+01 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 9 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 9·8—02
Do. do March ... 9·11—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.
Additional cotton quotations unchanged.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

The crop 15,000,000 minimum, 1,500,000 above consumption.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...26 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...35 5-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. Nominal.—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...36 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...49 1-4 -1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...72 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...62 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...15 3-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-8—Oct.-Nov.—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Brazier's ..... £ 67+1-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G M B ... £55 7-16+1-8

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Jardiff to Bombay Canal ...10-6—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags 20 3-4+3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Steady, not active.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Nothing doing entirely neglected.
Do. Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 15 1-2 3-4+1-4
Months of Shipments ...Nov.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm. Closed quiet but steady.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India 21 2 1-4 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Little or no business doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 17-3—1 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar Market remains extremely quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [1st Nov. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
2 Bundle Sovs.	Rs. 300	Muscat...	Chartered Bank
Rupees...	6,133		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	62	71,218
B B and C I Railway ...	13	15,336

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. Pending the allotment of Council Bills to-day, the Banks closed early, and little business has been done.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1 32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...135 1-4
Shanghai „	...180
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 3-16 for Cash and 94 15-16 for the Settlement. There has been little doing and closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	...	Rs. 95 2 0
Settlement ...	...	...	Rs. 94 15 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver both in London and New York closed unchanged yesterday. The local market opened rather easier and has remained quiet during the day with only a small business doing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 0 0
Australian „ ...	...	„	24 0 0
Sovereigns „ ...	...	„	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	„	63 0 0
„ 1st Settlement	...	„	63 0 0
„ 2nd „	...	„	63 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Changes yesterday in the Home markets were slight, and the local market opened quiet at about yesterday's closing rates, good Broach being quoted Rs. 248. There has been some enquiry on the part of exporters for fine M. G. Khaugaon-Akola and some business is reported. Bengals are steadier, particularly for November delivery, and sellers are scarce. Closing quotations at 6 p.m. are as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet and the offtake is small.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 247 1-2	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	249	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	„ 247	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	„	242	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	239	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	237	„
F G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	230	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	250	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	240	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal ...	„	237	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	„	221-2	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	5,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·86 +01	4·86 +01	4·87 +01	4·90 +01

Mar.-April. Apl.-May. May-June June-July. July Aug

4·92 +01	4·93 unchgd	4·95 unchgd	4·98 +01	4·99 new position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is easier for ready stuff.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 12 3 0	B.T.
April-May	...	„ 10 10 0	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is easier.

We Quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs.	8 1 0	B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ready ...	„	9 0 0	„
Brown Delhi A.M. ...	„	8 2 6	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone :—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55 8 0	
Ready White Khandeish ...	„	62 0 0	
„ „ Gulburga ...	„	53 0 0	
Red Jubbalpore ...	„	51 8 0	
Black Kutni ...	„	48 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 12 0	B.T.
Forward ...	„	11 5 0	R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	36 0 0	
Forward ...	„	7 6 6	R.T.

COTTONSEED—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs	26 0 0	
Forward ...	„	3 12 0	R.T.

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7 7 0	B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs.	5 1 6	R.T.
„ Delhi A.M. ...	Rs.	5 6 0	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,770
Bank of Burma	128
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	50 1-2

MILLS.

Bombay Cotton Mill	355
David	422 1-2
Kohinoor	762 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,725
New Great Eastern	195
Standard	1,190

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	146
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2 X.D.
Colaba Land and Mill	1,180
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAY.

[illegible] Railway	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	3,087 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	7,231 owts.
Linseed ...	...	...	2,038 „
Rapeseed ...	...	...	391 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	7,552 „
Poppyseed ...	...	...	47 „
Groundnuts ...	...	...	1,312 „
Castorseed ...	...	...	12,035 „
Rice ...	...	...	9,266 „
Myrabollams ...	...	...	1,091 „
Cottonseed ...	...	...	7,382 „
Mowraseed ...	...	...	1,781 „
Grain ...	...	...	13,077 „
Jowar ...	...	...	412 „
Maize ...	...	...	39 „

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 30th October.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 28th Oct. 1911, by Council Bills .....a £13,618,297
Balance to be remitted from 29th Oct. 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 3,539,703

a Of this sum £1,333,330 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

At Moscow, behind closed doors, the trial is proceeding of eighteen persons before a military court on charges of armed robbery of goods trains on the Moscow-Kazab Railway, extending over a considerable period. The depredations were so systematically conducted, and so large, as almost to ruin the railway. Three of the prisoners have made good their escape, the rest are now threatened with the death penalty.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 1.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—10 bales cotton, Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Coy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—65 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 1800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 536 cwts myrabollams, K Vissanjee and Co; 150 cwts kissmiss, T Canjee; 550 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co; 937 1-2 cwts oil cake, R J Davur; 3022 1-2 cwts myrabollams, W Busher; 50 bales cotton fly and 50 bales cottonwaste, C Peraj and Co; 22 bales wool, J A Begbie and Co; 22 bales wool, J Samirmall; 17 bales wool, J Sassoon and Co; 24 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 504 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 24 bales goatshair, E C Nanjee.

Caledonia s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 400 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—13 1-2 cwts fishmaws, A Husein and Co; 8,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2 bales woollen carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 3 cases ivory, M Haridass; 2 bales woollen carpets, T H Desai and Co; 75 cwts caisin, Imperial Dairy and Co; 91 bales goatskins, W and A Graham and Co; 74 bales goatskins and hides, Hajee Noormohamed and Hajee Essa.

Mantua s—476 bags java sugar, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—400 cwts rapeseed and 260 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—2,360 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Daltonhall s—79 1-2 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Castalia s—50 cwts kajoo kernels, S K Kharia.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Springburn s—180 cwts hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 5 pcs andropogon, Volkart Bros; 8,560 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, H Vanechand and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 97 1-2 cwts almond seed, P R Ghandi.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ohupra s—692 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co; 180 cwts mustardseed, O. Arjoon; 2,520 cwts mowrasseed, and 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—500 cwts myrabollams, W. Bucher.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

Bregenz s—200 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy, 400 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 265 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.; 1,100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—13 bales cotton, Japan Trading Coy; 300 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Polynesien s—50 bales cotton, W. Wolfe and Sons; 130 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st November, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	31	11	a.m.	23	41
Teheran ...	1	1	20 p.m.	1	38
Suez	1	1	p.m.	1	30

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Itvres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Communication with Mogador is now normal (1-11-11).

Owing to revolution China Frontier office is refusing all messages by Bhamo Route except for Tengyuch and Manyuch (30-10-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting station on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can only be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Manyuen Tengyueh (31-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd November.

954. Friday, the 3rd inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

955. Delhi—Contingent—All members proceeding with the Corps Contingent to Delhi will parade at Headquarters, Council Road, on Friday, the 3rd inst, at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Uniform.

956. Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Monday, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until further orders.

957. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—(for all class firing members will take their Side arms to the Range).

Saturday, the 4th inst "C" Coy.
Sunday, the 5th inst "F" Coy.
Tuesday, the 7th inst "D" Coy.
Thursday, the 9th inst "F" Coy,
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

958 Leave—In accordance with Brigade Order No 1083 dated 1st November, 1911, Lieut F B Haigh is granted 2 years' leave out of India with effect from 24th October 1911.

959. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 3146 Cr Sergt A D'Silva, "D" Coy from 1st November to 31st December 1911.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SAWLE—FRANKLIN—Oct. 30, at St. Edward's Church, Evenlode, near Moreton-in-Marsh, Mr. J. W. Sawle of Falmouth, Cornwal and Bombay, to Miss Beatrice W. Franklin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Franklin of Manor Farm, Evenlode. (By cable).

INDIA.

DEATH.

O'BRIEN—October 15, at the European Civil Hospital, Allahabad, from dysentery, William Edward O'Brien, Inspector of Police, U P.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, 9-30, p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "The Eruption of Mount Etna". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "The man that understands and seizes hold of opportunity can achieve anything."—GOETHE.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Morea," with the English mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Delhi" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

SHEIK MISRI FAIR.—The Sheikh Misri fair at Antop Hill, Matunga, will be held on Saturday next.

SIDICK M. SOABANI FREE LIBRARY.—The total attendance at the Sidick Mahomed Soabani Free Reading Room and Library, Bombay, during the month of October was 1,108 ; the daily average attendance was 40.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—Khimji Kurpal, a Hindu boy, seven years old, was sliding down the banisters of the staircase of a house at Chinch Bunder, on Tuesday afternoon, when he fell from the banisters, a height of about eight feet and sustained injuries to his head. He died the same evening.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Major A. P. D. C. Stuart and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Yankee grit ....Holzmann
Overture.....The Caliph of Bagdad ...Bleidieu
Selection .....H. M. S. Pinafore .....Sullivan
Valse (Spanish) .....Santiago .....Corbin
Intermezzo .....Cavalieri Rusticana.....Mascagni
Selection .....The Merry Widow .....Lehar
Piccolo Solo ...Woodland Songster .....Hume
Two Step .....Ma Tiger Lily .....Sloane

POSTAL LEGISLATION.—A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association was held in the rooms of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana on Tuesday night, under the presidency of the Master, Mr. F. H. Simkin, when the new Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act of 1898 was considered. After a very lengthy discussion, during which attention was drawn to several proposed amendments and additions which were regarded as being inimical to the best interests of the trading community, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. G. D. Traylen, seconded by Mr. H. G. Clarke, that a respectful protest should be forwarded to the Government of India against the legislation now in contemplation. Among others who took a prominent part in the proceedings were :—Messrs. C. B. Robinson (Messrs. Thomson and Taylor), G. D. Traylen (Messrs. Rose and Co.), H. G. Clarke (Messrs. Lund and Blockley), F. W. Hockerday (Messrs. Treacher and Co), Duncan Fraser (Messrs. Evans Fraser), J. R. S. Worrall (Messrs. Thacker and Co), A. S. Knowles (Messrs. Davereux and Co), and J. H. Avery (Messrs. Wellington and Ward).

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

Harmston's Circus have now started on their third change of programme which is attracting large houses. An item of special interest is the clever acrobatic turn by the Japanese brothers, Velasco and Ambrosia. Dick Hayes, Pimple, Shadow and Silent Jim continue to supply the humorous side of the evenings' entertainment while the equestrian acts are as fully appreciated as ever. A feature of the performance is the management's challenge to any one in the audience to attempt to retain a seat on Martha, the bucking elephant. This challenge will remain open nightly until further notice and anyone who succeeds in remaining on Martha's back for two minutes will receive a prize. Last night, as an incentive to competitors a watch was presented to the man whose time was the longest although it must be said that this successful entrant by no means kept his seat for two minutes.

"THE FOLLIES."

"THE Follies" need hardly to be introduced to the theatre going public of Bombay, for during the short but successful season they had a few months ago, they became the prime favourites and every night they frivoled they used to be greeted by a crowded and jubilant house. It is a happy idea that has led Mr. Henry Dallas to introduce "The Follies" to Bombay at present, and we have no doubt that Bombay will largely appreciate this delightful break after the dull season. "The Follies" have an extensive repertoire which they will make the most of, when they open the flood gates of laughter at the Empire Theatre on Saturday night. "The Follies" return should be welcome news to play-goers who should lose no time in having their seats booked at Soundy & Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	16
Total.....	0	1	89
Same date last year	5	5	101

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A special sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presiding, when among others, the following matters were disposed of :—

RE NORMAN M. CARTER.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE BERAMJI NUSERVANJI KAPADIA.

On the application of Mr. Tarachand, the insolvent was granted one month's provisional interim order, to enable the insolvent, who owned an art printing press to settle with his creditors.

RE. DAMODAR RUGNATHJI BHUT,

On the application of Mr. Motiwalla, the insolvent was granted a provisional interim order till the next court day.

RE VISHNU JETASHANKAR.

On the application of Mr. Nadkarni, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

RE HAJI ABDULLA MULLA.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE SAVALRAM SANTRAMDAS,

On the application of Mr. Motiwalla, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and amend schedule.

RE MORARJI MULJI THUCKER.

On the application of Mr. Motiwalla, the usual interim order was granted to the insolvent.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their personal discharges:—Burjorji Beramji Patel ; Moosa Haji Cassum; Samson Reuben Bhasker; Pirojshaw Battaji Dubash ; Bhaimia Ahmed Surti, and another, Ranu Hari Gaekwar and another, Adamji Sheikh Samsheuddin; James Barker; Ganpat Hari Rawal, John R. Gilder; Tokersey Pachharia; S. P. Nelle; Bhikoo Barik; J. E. Lewis; W. M. Conway and Mahomedally Esufally.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Barnes charged Rewashankar Gowrishankar, a bill-collector, in the employ of Messrs. Morarji Gouldass and Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. N. N. Saher and Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the prosecution, Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused, who was a bill-collector in the complainant's shop at Kalbadevi, collected a sum of Rs. 1,000 from a customer on the 27th April, and, instead of getting that amount credited in the shop, misappropriated it. The Rs. 1,000 note was traced at the offices of Messrs. Cox and Company.

The defence was that he had delivered the Rs. 1,000 note on the same day to the cashier, Manilal Dipchand, who, the accused alleged, absconded with it. Both he and Manilal were arrested by the police, who subsequently withdrew the case against Manilal and made him a witness in the case.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship, in delivering judgment, said that the case was a very difficult and complicated one, and to arrive at a correct conclusion, he had laboriously gone through all the papers, and again and again called and recalled witnesses and cross-examined them. As a result of all this inquiry, he had come to the conclusion that the accused was quite innocent of the charge and it appeared to his Worship that it would have been better if Manilal had been made the accused. The accused was acquitted and discharged.

BURGLARY IN BOMBAY.

Three Men Arrested.

As a result of special precautions taken to detect the many burglaries that have been reported from Girgaum Road, the Bombay police succeeded in arresting three persons early yesterday morning.

It appears that at about 2 a.m. yesterday, a policeman, on duty at Girgaum, noticed four persons passing along the road, two of them having bundles in their hands. On being asked to stop, the men attempted to run away, but the policeman raised an alarm and Inspectors Sykes, Fern and Tapsell, who were also doing special duty, immediately arrived on the scene and arrested three of the gang of four persons. The bundle were then searched and they were found to contain ornaments valued at Rs. 5,000. Further inquiries showed that the gang had broken open a Marwari's shop at Fanaswadi, during the night, and were returning home when they were arrested.

Further enquiries are in progress.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner proposing the acquisition of a plot of land in Ormiston Road for a road metal depot.

The Commissioner's letter was as follows :—

"I have the honour to forwed a plan showing a plot of ground, admeasuring 1,940 square yards, at Ormiston Road, held on a five years' lease ending 31st March, 1915, by the Municipality from the B.E. S. & T. Co., on a annual payment of Rs. 3,395 for the purpose of a Road Department depot for metal, sand, sandstone, &c. This plot forms a portion of a larger plot of ground, admeasuring 3,799 square yards, 3,500 square yards of which the Company now proposed to sell. A metal depot in this locality is absolutely necessary, and in view of the fact that the depot formed on the North footpath of the Crescent site will have to be removed on the completion of the museum, it is advisable to secure the whole of the area of 3,500 square yards for the formation of a large depot for the Road Department. The ground is valued at Rs. 1,57,500 at a rate of Rs. 40 per square yard. I forward herewith copy of the Chief Accountant's report of 14th July 1911, regarding the question of funds, from which it will be seen that he recommends that the cost be met by utilizing the sale-proceeds, which happen to amount to the same sum, viz., Rs. 1,57,500, of the land on the Flats sold to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the acquisition of the land, admeasuring 3,500 square yards at a rate of Rs. 45 per square yard, and to the cost being met as recommended by the Chief Accountant."

The Commissioner also stated :—The Committee approved of the proposal on terms mentioned by the Commissioner. The Managing Engineer, B. B. S. and Tramways Company, Ltd., was informed that the rate of Rs. 45 per square yard appeared to the Standing Committee excessive and he was requested to reduce the rate to Rs. 40 per square yard in accordance with the estimate put upon the land by an independent expert. In reply the joint Acting Manager states that the Board of Directors have agreed to reduce the rate to Rs. 42-8-0 per square yard but that they will not part with it for less. It is practically necessary that we should buy the portion of land at present held by us and in view of the difficulty we have of finding places to store our road metal etc., I am of opinion that we should accept the Company's offer and buy the whole area at the price now offered, as I do not think that any reduction in it can be arranged.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd November.

1. Thursday, and Friday, Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts.

2. Members who have not already drawn their arms, saddlery and accoutrements are requested to do so at an early date.

STANLEY REED, Lieut.,
Offg. Commandant, B. L. H.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

MAHIM WARD RATEPAYERS.

A meeting of the rate-payers of the Mahim Ward was held sometime ago and a Committee was appointed to collect funds as a contribution towards the Royal Visit Fund from G. Ward. A preliminary meeting of the Committee was held on Tuesday afternoon under the presidency of Dr. Dadarkar, and the Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. Harishchandra Luxman Kowly and H. B. Mehta were instructed to issue intimation to the ratepayers to send in the contribution which should not be less than Rs. 2 each. Mr. Kowly also expressed a hope at the meeting, that the other six wards of the City will follow suit and collect funds to make the Bombay ratepayers' contribution to the Royal Visit Fund worthy of the occasion.

SANTA CRUZ.

Mr. Hussonally Abdulally has issued the following circular :—It has been suggested to me by several residents that arrangements should be made at Santa Cruz, for the proper celebration of the Coronation Durbar Day of our beloved King-Emperor at Delhi, on the 12th December, 1911, and it has been proposed that a public meeting should be convened for the purpose of discussing the various arrangements that should be made. The meeting is to be held at my Bungalow at Santa Cruz, on Sunday, November 5, at 11 a.m., (S.T.), and I request your presence on the occasion. I need not remind you of the special importance of the day we are to celebrate in the annals of the history of India, and that we should consequently celebrate the event in such a manner as will be remembered by all the residents of Santa Cruz, in days to come. I request you, therefore, to arrange that you may not miss being present at the meeting to help us with your views.

THE BOMBAY SHRIEVALTY.

Past Precedents for Re-appointment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter that appeared the other day about the reappointment of the present Sheriff is,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer "Peebles," 2,732 tons Captain A. Wallace, sailed on Wednesday from Calcutta with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Company's steamer "Koerber" 3,159 tons Captain A. Foresti, sailed on Wednesday for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer "Norfolk" 2,506 tons Captain C. D. Buckley sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer "Periak" 1,102 tons Captain L. W. Creagh sailed on Wednesday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer "Patella" 3,501 tons Captain J. B. Nasbet, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Port Arthur September 21 with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The steamer "Shirley" 2,192 tons Captain R. R. Stone, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Calcutta October 20 with a cargo of coal.

The steamer "Neilos" 737 tons Lieut-Commander E. E. Cadon R. N R. arrived here on Tuesday evening from Syra October 17, with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy's. steamer "Bregenz", 2386 tons Captain A de Patris arrived here on Tuesday evening from Trieste October 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer "Moltkefels" 3084 tons Captain F. Scheneider arrived here on Wednesday from Hamburg September 20, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Madura" 1273 tons Captain A. P. Logan sailed on Wednesday for Busreh &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Linga" 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived here on Wednesday from Karachi October 30, via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, "Kola" 510 tons Captain G. R. Elton, will sail today for Busreh &c via Karachi &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Quilos" 4941 tons Captain A. J. Cole will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Lock .....Troopship
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr Huddleston .....Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus .....Comdr C P B Powell.....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 1.

Abydos.....1939 Davies .....G H Cawsum
Himalaya.....3706 Gregory...London...P & O Co
Kaisara .....504 King .....M M & Co
Lismore.....2277 Morrison.....
Quilos.....4941 Stewart.....M M & Co
Steenbergen .....2455 Youngs .....T M & Co
Visigoth .....2613 Rale.....W N Aldershaw
Waroonga.....1609 Whitehead.....M M & Co Strm.
Patella .....3 01 Nasbet.....
Shirley .....2192 Stone.....T Morrison & Co
Neilos.....737 Cadon.....
Moltkefels.....3034 Schneid r .....W & A G & Co
Linga .....951 Rothwell .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Benares	4465	Elliott	Liverpool via Karachi	3-11	K Nixon & Co
B Bazano	2761	Bithell	Karachi	4-11	J Finlay & Co
C&R Clan Cameron	2285	Taylor	Mangalore	2-11	J F & Co
D&E Pentakota	2203	Cole	Zanzibar	4-11	M M & Co
F Assay	4759	Cochman	Shanghai	3-11	P & O S N Co
G Sha Ameer	1921	Cusack	Jeddah	4-11	Bo'x H S N Co
H Dalton Hall	2261	Gorst	Philadelphia		W & A G & Co
L Sofala	2436	Bowman	Jedah	5-11	M M & Co
M Norkoowa	1074	Jones	Jeddah	29-10	B & H S N Co
N Brilliant Bquo	2019	Grant	4-11	Philadelphia	Standard Oil Co
O Galles	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	Mackintosh & Co
P C Fird Laciss	3158	Reinner	3-11	W & A G & Co
Q Homayun	2155	Moloney	Jeddah	3-11	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Orissa	3525	Lyne	Calcutta	3-11	M M & Co
2	Castalia	4081	Mitchell	Liverpool	4-11	W & A G & Co
3	Springburn	3173	Williams	Calcutta	2-11	A Yule & Co.
4	Bregenz	2386	Petris	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
5	Fakhri	2555	Kass	Jeddah	2-11	Bo H S N Co
6	City of Vienna	2935	Gordon	Karachi	2-11	K N & Co
10&11	Chupra	3354	Henderson	Antwerp	4 11	M M & Co
12&13	Delhi	4783	Bradshaw	London	4 11	P & O S N Co
14	Kola	510	Elton	Basreh	2-11	M M & Co
15	Bombay Maru	3398	Hori	3-11	N Y Kaisha
16	Caledonia	1717	Shaw	Dunkirk	4 11	W & A G & Co

Offside L

Nawab	2041	Elliott	Jeddah	3-11	Turner morrison & Co

H W P D

Satrunjee	5 7	Hossein	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	531	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakrera	N F	N F	B S N Co Ld
Mohsnadi	518	Ahmed	N F	N F	B S N Co Ld

M W D D

Lindula	2183	Logan	Gulf	1-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
31	Patella	Nasbet	Port Arthur S.21
	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta Oct 20
	Neilos	Cadon	Syra Oct 17
	Bregenz	Petras	Trieste Oct 16
Nov. 1	Moltkefels	Schneider	Hamburg Sept20
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi Oct 30
	Clan Fraser (H T)	Finch	Southampton Oct 11

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Bazwa	Gos	Calcutta, &c
	Ikbia	Honeywood	Karachi
	Peebles	Wallace	Calcutta
	Koerber	Foresti	Trieste
	Norfolk	Buckley	Calcutta
	Madura	Logan	Basreh, &c
	Periak	Creagh	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Cameron, Taylor, for Antwerp, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday —
a Steamer Polynesien, for Sydney, &c.
„ Patella, for Karachi,
„ Bregenz, for Trieste via Karachi, a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore, left Birkenhead on the evening of 30th ultimo and the same Co's steamer Merton Hall, left Suez on the 20th ultimo, arrived at Karachi on the 1st instant. Bombay passengers sail by B I steamer on the 2nd instant and arrive here on the 4th instant at about 8 a.m.

The Nicaraguan Congress has ratified the loan of dols. 15,000,000 made by the American bankers for the purpose of funding the internal and foreign debts and building a railway.

Moscow Court, in the City of London, is to disappear, the Port authority having given notice that it is required for the purposes of the Port undertaking. The Court was named after Peter the Great and the neighbouring Catherine Court after his wife, the Empress Catherine. The memory of the residence of Peter the Great in England is perpetuated in many ways in the neighbourhood. The present "Czar's Head" in Great Tower Street used to be called the "Czar of Muscovy," and it is a tradition in the district that Peter used to resort there to drink after his day's work in the shipyard he done.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

NOW APPEARING IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.

Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST: her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.
By SIR J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.
By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.
By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.
By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

The first article of the series appeared on October 27: the second will be published on November 3.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND. AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS, THE *Lipp "MINIMGRAND"*

possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 200, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 2nd Nov., 1911.

THE ARMIES OF INDIA.

LORD ROBERTS, in accepting the dedication and writing the "foreword" of a volume on the Armies of India, expresses the well founded belief that having spent so many years of his life in India and having been so intimately associated with the Indian Army in peace and war, no one is better able than he to esteem that army at its proper value as regards what is has, with the help of British training and example, achieved in the past or to appreciate what it is capable of doing in the future under similar conditions. And this intimate knowledge of its capabilities enables him to realise to the fullest extent the enormous responsibility which rests upon all who are concerned with the administration and handling of such a splendid and potent machine. It is, Lord Roberts regrets, most imperfectly known in England and often insufficiently understood in India how diverse and divergent in many respects are the numerous races enlisted into the Indian Army—in creed, in customs, in temperament, and traditions. Yet each and all of these factors must be attentively studied and the most careful consideration given to the difference of treatment they impose in arranging the conditions of service for such widely different idiosyncracies if we would maintain and develop the fighting efficiency of our Indian soldiers and the strength of the bonds of loyalty and devotion by which they are attached to our service. The methods by which the existing army has attained its present state of perfection and the varying characters of the several Indian races composing it, are explained in the book we refer to which is from the pen of Major MacMunn, Royal Field Artillery, and illustrated by Major Lovett of the Gloucestershire Regiment, both of whom have served in this country and are well known to many of us. Major MacMunn holds that the army which now upholds the Empire of Hindustan is based on a systematic grouping of men by race and sect and clan with a view to the full development of race efficiency. This careful grouping has been the subject of much attention during the last twenty years and has called for a thorough study of the clans and tribal systems of India, ending in a method of recruiting which is remarkable and of a rank and file which is numerous and admirable. It is also well calculated to prevent the decline of the martial qualities, which follows so quickly in the East on an era of peace. In describing the results of twenty years' working of this system and explaining the vast organisation by class and clan, Major MacMunn traces the rise of the Armies in India through their separate presidential existence, to one vast whole.

Following the Army of the East India Company and that of the Mutiny, Major MacMunn deals with the armies as transferred to the Crown and then treats of the military clans and tribes, observing it as one of the essential differences between the east and the west, that in the east, with certain exceptions, only certain clans and classes can bear arms; the others have not the physical courage necessary for the warrior. In Europe every able-bodied man, given food and arms, is a fighting man of some sort, some better, some worse, but still as capable of bearing arms as any other of his nationality. In the east, or certainly in India this is not so. The fact much complicates the whole question of enlistment in India. It renders any form of levy "en masse" impossible, or any form of Militia service while it emphatically forbids the English system whereby the well-to-do pay for the lower orders to do him fighting for them. The classes, who do the fighting in India are, roughly, in Central and Northern India, the yeoman peasant, the grazier, and the landowner, and there is no exodus from the land to the crowded city." The tribes from whom the fighting man for India are recruited are the ancient Aryan races who invaded India, in prehistoric times, the Rajput and Brahman, the Jats and Gujars and the Pathans and Mogals of India, while from outside the limits of India come the Pathan and Afghan of the frontier hills, and the Gurkha. These are shown in their proper divisions and sub-divisions by Major MacMunn, who remarks that the gradual raising of the military standard by the changes of time and terrain and the enervating effect on Asiatics of a few generations of peace has resulted in the gradual enlistment of an increasing number of men of the northern races, whom a cold winter and a lesser period of the enjoyment of peace have for the present preserved from military deterioration.

Credit for the Indian Army as it is to-day, is given to Lord Kitchener. When he took over chief command there were four armies in India, the regiments of the three presidencies retaining their old numbers and designations with the resulting multiplication of similarly numbered units. The dangers of unpractical or complicated organisation, or the lack of it were realised, also the necessity of armies being organised for the immediate business of war or else being abolished. The fiat went forth, writes Major MacMunn, that the old armies were to be renumbered on one roster and that "the Bengal army, though not the oldest, should stand first, followed by the Punjab Frontier Force, then the old coast army of Madras, then the Hyderabad contingent and lastly the famous old army of Bombay." The war organisation of the Empire is by strong three-brigade divisions with brigades of mounted troops and the Empire has practically copied India in discarding thoughts of army corps and preferring to find the force required by the grouping of strong divisions. The Indian Army of British and Indian regiments and batteries is able to furnish nine war divisions and several cavalry brigades after furnishing the internal garrisons for the support of peace and order and the civil power. Major MacMunn does not omit to tell us of the armies of the Native States and of the Imperial Service troops, to which Lord Roberts pays a merited tribute. Encouraged by the British Government and advised and assisted by British officers, these corps —personally led by their own Princes—now observes our former Commander-in-Chief, more than fully justified the high expectation formed of them when their organisation was first proposed; and they constitute, at the present time, a moral and material occasion of strength to the paramount power, which can hardly be overrated.

THE SHIRAZ ROAD. SIR EDWARD GREY had to answer the usual crop of questions from stay-at-home busy bodies in the House of Commons on Tuesday regarding the despatch of Indian troops to Persia. It is to be hoped that after the shameful news of yesterday, all-such silly nonsense as well as the absurd protests of Persia will have been effectually stopped. Persia has not the slightest ground for complaint. Over a year ago she was warned by the British Government that if she could not adequately protect the southern caravan routes, Britain must undertake that troublesome task herself. Since then in concession to the repeated representations of Persia that, she was preparing elaborate organisation for the purpose, Britain has allowed the stipulated period to be passed by a generous margin before she has taken action. She has at last been compelled to do something by the state of affairs around Bushire and Shiraz, which have been terrorised by Arabs and Kashgais, and by the condition of affairs on the Shiraz road, which for long has been in a most unsafe condition. When the first intimation of Britain's intention to despatch troops was given the Teheran Government had the effrontery to pretend that although there had been "certain unrest," "it had not been of a nature to endanger the life and property of Europeans." Yesterday we had the news of a second attack upon Miss Ross. This unfortunate lady, a British medical missionary, has twice within a fortnight been robbed and ill-treated. On the first occasion, she was robbed of everything she possessed, was beaten and eventually arrived at Shiraz in a most exhausted condition on foot. On the second occasion this same lady was set upon by a band of brigands, was again robbed, and very nearly lost her life by the bullets from her assailant's rifles. It is an illuminating comment on the trustworthiness of Persian representations to read that "her Persian guard decamped." In the light of these events Sir Edward Grey is not to be blamed for having at last ordered the despatch of troops, but rather deserves censure for having so long delayed, that a double outrage upon a British lady should have become possible. However, it may be hoped that the troops have arrived in time to exact vengeance and it will be a pleasure to hear of the condign punishment, which we have no doubt will be inflicted by the Central India Horse, if they are able to detect the offenders. Even now Persia has been treated with scrupulous fairness. To quote Sir Edward Grey, "Persia has been informed that as soon as she succeeds in carrying out an effective scheme for the restoration of security the reinforcement of the Consular escorts will be withdrawn." Sir Edward Grey will be as good as his word to Persia. Let us hope also that he will be equal to his duty to British subjects with interests in that region. The troops having now reached Persia, let him see that they remain until Persia has actually "succeeded," in restoring a condition of safety in the principal cities and along the main routes.

ENGLAND AND THE ALIEN. ENGLAND'S immigration laws are both a puzzle and a source of irritation, and they have the double effect both in and out of England. The Englishman cannot understand why his person and his property should be allowed to be endangered by the criminals of foreign countries, in which the criminal Englishman is not tolerated. Foreign countries cannot understand why England should not only willingly shelter their criminals, but should permit their political exiles to conduct propaganda, which would be sternly suppressed in their own land. An illustration of the latter kind of irritation is supplied by the operations which have been directed by a colony of Poles in Liverpool. The leader of these people is Prince Pawel Zbawca Riedelski, who is President of the Polish League, and of the International League of the Friends of Poland, and he has made his headquarters there for years. He and his compatriots there have organised most of the recent Polish revolutionary schemes, and have made approaches to continental governments from England's hospitable shores. In a communication recently forwarded to Sir Edward Grey, Prince Riedelski reveals the extent to which these negotiations have carried the confidence of the revolutionary Poles. The British Government is asked to support the restoration of a new Poland within the borders of the ancient Polish monarchy now possessed by Russia, Austria, and Germany. The provisional Government proposed by the prince and his followers as the first step toward Polish autonomy, involves the setting up of a Government very similar to that of the Swiss Republic, the chief similarity being that each of the three Powers now administering government in what used to be Poland will be asked to give up territorial rights and a certain measure of authority within their spheres of control to a proposed Polish Republic. According to the Prince's proposal, each of the Powers will retain a high official to administer the Polish provinces, but he is to be accountable to a Governor-General, a Pole, who shall be nominated and protected by the interested Powers. We can imagine how pleased Germany and Russia, both of whom are seeking abroad territories for colonisation and trade, will be at such a proposal and how grateful to England, for affording their friends, the Polish exiles, such facilities for formulating them. At the same time we can imagine how difficult continental Powers find it to make a protest, when they see an Indian "patriot" being freely permitted to publish seditious articles in London, and two years later on his arrest in India, being sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Elysia" has been fitted with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, and, if desired, friends of passengers arriving by this steamer, can despatch wireless messages to her from about 24 hours before arrival. The "Circassia" and "Castalia" will also shortly be fitted in the same manner.

MR. P. C. YOUNG is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

THE death is announced of the Rajah of Baoni, one of the few Mahomedan Chiefs of Central India.

A fire broke out in the cleaning-room of the Union Jute Mill at Baliaghata, Calcutta, at 4 p. m. on Tuesday. The cleaning-room is a large pucca building about 100 feet square and there work was going on as usual. There were no bales or drums of jute in the place, but a quantity of jute cuttings, steeped with oil, was lying about. Quite unexpectedly, the jute shavings blazed up and the fire spread. The fire is suspected to be due to the overheating of one of the cleaning machines. Fortunately, it was brought under control before great damage was done.

THE Punjab Chamber of Commerce recently considered once more the question of the competition of Jail manufacturers with private enterprise. The subject was raised by a communication from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, but the Punjab Chamber resolved to take no action. The Punjab Chamber expressed its views on the subject in the following terms:—"While the Committee of this Chamber is prepared to jealously guard the interests of private enterprise against the competition of State-manufactured articles in the open market, it is of opinion that when a Government finds it convenient and economic to utilise its convict labour to manufacture articles required by its own Departments, and the manufacturing is calculated to develop the intelligence and elevate the character of the convict, it is reasonable and in the public interest that it should do so."

The British Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to October 7 show that the revenue was £75,842,193, as compared with £102,705,570 in the corresponding period last year. The expenditure was £85,940,758, against £83,791,687.

The International Maritime Conference at a recent sitting in Paris, passed a resolution providing that when a vessel has been chartered for the conveyance of merchandise the agreed price shall be payable whether the goods reach their destination or not.

WITH one exception, an unreserved party, all the seven Bangalore printing press managers who were directed to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for neglecting to declare the owners of their establishments under the Press Act have been cautioned by the District Magistrate and directed to file their declarations at once. His Worship said he had a great mind to order their prosecution for the infringement.

THE *Times* Malta correspondent wrote in mail week of the arrival there of the "Castlegarth" with Maltese refugees from Tripoli:—"I never saw a more heartrending scene. The passengers had been crowded on deck since last Friday, with hardly room to move, without food or sleep, exposed to wind and rain, and seasick as the ship rolled. Every one was panic-stricken. When I went on board they thought me a doctor. Some fell on their knees others kissing my hands, others threw their arms around my waist; a woman, shrieking, showed me the emaciated limbs and face of her infant. The crying and sobbing of the women, and old men especially, was terrible."

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, OCT. 13.

TURKO-ITALIAN WAR AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The sudden outbreak of the Turko-Italian war was a sarcastic comment on the solemn declarations of the Peace Conference. There was no considerate statement of grievances, no attempt at settling differences by diplomatic means, no confidential appeal to other Powers, in order to avoid warlike complications. Twenty-four hours were left to the Porte either to accept humiliating conditions and cede Tripolis or to be in a state of war with the Kingdom of Italy. It was all the more edifying that this hooligan sort of dealing came from a Government that from the time of the foundation of the national state of Italy always boasted of having the interests of civilisation on its side. The agreements about arbitration before going to war could not well be less offended against than in the present case by Italy. The consequence was that with rare unanimity the Press of all countries outside of Italy, pronounced the Italian way of procedure in the strongest terms. Fair Italy had a very painful ordeal in the editorial columns of the whole world.

But indignation is a dish that cannot be served at every meal. Very soon the political wiseacres came with their suspicions and detections about the power behind the scene, the real wire-puller of Italy. The line of argument followed the "cui bono?" track and after some circumstantial reasoning came to the conclusion that the Triple Alliance wanted to find an outlet for Italian aspirations outside the sphere of Austrian competition, and that therefore Germany encouraged Italy to occupy Tripolis. This far-fetched argumentation was partially based on the fact that Italy entrusted the protection of her subjects in Turkey to the German Empire. The bubble burst when it became known that German diplomacy had attempted an intervention in behalf of peace in Rome, but did not succeed because military operations were at once resorted to by the Italian Government. The next theory was that the whole affair was only another diplomatic victory over Germany's system of lukewarm friendships with every power on earth. She was to be forced to declare herself; either she was to loose the new friendship of Turkey or the old Triple Alliance was to be broken asunder by Italy leaving it. In this line of argument, of course, France, England and Russia were the virtual instigators of the war. Some German papers seemed to take this hypothesis quite serious. Indeed they found some justification for this belief in the disclosure that France had already in 1902 and again in 1906 given an assurance to Italy not to stand in the way of a Tripolitan expedition of the Italians.

It seems ridiculous thus to go about in search of the real culprit. The real lesson to be derived from this unnecessary war is the warning, not to overrate the value of arbitration-treaties or of broad principles of progressive civilisation. Evidently the Italian nation could not resist the temptation of the last bit available in Northern Africa, and decided to take it. That is all.

GERMAN MONEY MARKET AFTER THE QUARTER SETTLEMENT.

From Paris very pessimistic prospects were circulated ever since the end of August, about a financial crisis likely to set in simultaneously in the United States and in Germany on October 1st. As the immediate cause of this crisis the systematic withdrawal of French capital from both markets was pointed to. In America it was the campagne against the Trusts that displeased the Financial Magnates on the banks of the Seine, while Germany was to be made to feel the anger of her French creditors on account of the Morocco negotiations dragging along without result. Indeed this indication sounded reasonable and had a temporary success. The Berlin Stock Exchange had a "Black Saturday," that was only a panic-like fear of phantastic dangers; in some provinces there was a run on the savings banks. Fortunately the large institutions interfered immediately, and contended that the German money market was quite independent of foreign sympathies even in such a critical time as this first of October, when the effects of a new expansion of industry, an extraordinarily lengthened travelling period and the high prices of victuals coincided to cause a certain stringency on the settling day. Since that announcement new symptoms came to justify the pessimists. From London, large shipments of gold to the near East and to South America were reported. The Bank of Egypt failed. Italy's policy for conquering Tripolis brought, immediately before the Quarter day, the danger of a war, the extent of which could not be foreseen. Nevertheless the settlement on October 1st was accomplished without any difficulties. The circulation of bank notes reached a new record figure; but with the increase of the population and the growth of trade that is only normal. After the first of October the notes returned quickly enough. Even the rate of discount for Settling Day went down on the last day of September, and was by no means higher than it is now in Paris for the Medio-Settlement. The quotations it is true, declined; but how could that be otherwise at a moment when everywhere in Europe the bank rate is raised. For Turkish scrip the lowering was even less than could be expected, after the war had been declared and the Cabinet thought it necessary to resign. If we compare the havoc done by the American financial crisis of October 1907, with the assurance and composure of the German exchanges at the present moment, we notice the difference at a glance. In the last four years several factors helped to strengthen the German money market. In the first place the crisis of 1907 shook off the week elements among speculators; secondly the savings of the nation have wonderfully increased; thirdly the German stock-exchanges have, after the experiences of the last few years, freed themselves from the influences of foreign speculators to an extent not yet sufficiently realised abroad.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF COTTON-MILL-OWNERS.

After some years of preparation the Permanent International Committee of Cotton mill-owners is able to come forth with definite proposals according to the resolutions of the last Congress at Barcelona. The principal point in view is, to find measures against the abuse which American speculators are wont to make with the practical monopoly of the United States among cotton-growing countries. First of all a uniform Form of Agreement for all purchase of raw cotton will be proposed in the interest of less powerful buyers. Secondly the growth of cotton will be largely extended in India. Thirdly the question of reducing hours in all cotton mills will be decided by international arrangement. The reason why very resolute actions will be proposed is the general conviction, that there will be a record crop of raw cotton this year. At least 14 million bales are expected, while the official estimates of the American Agricultural Bureau and of the leading local experts remain far below that figure. But there are certain indications to go by. From 33 million acres, the cotton plantations extended to 35 millions. The crop is notoriously good nearly everywhere. Now the actual produce of last year on a smaller area and after very bad weather nearly reached 12 million bales. In all probability 14 millions will be too low an estimate for this splendid year. At any rate the Committee is convinced that the situation is at present very favourable for taking up the cudgels. The countries represented in the Permanent Committee are: England, Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, India and Japan.

L. ASCH.

CAPTAIN FORSTER'S FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 1.

The funeral of Captain Forster took place last evening with full military honour, the band and firing party being supplied by the Sherwood Foresters. Major-General Kenyon Slaney, C. B. Commanding the troops and all the Staff Officers and the majority of officers in the garrison attended. The Revd. C. D. Giles, Chaplain of Trimulgherry, read the burial service which was most impressive. The deceased officer was a keen shikari, and had only arrived the previous evening from Bangalore. His death is much deplored in the garrison.

A dead python, measuring about twenty-five feet in length, and of enormous girth was found on Tuesday morning, in a waste-bin to the East of the Calcutta Municipal Market.

NURSING HOME FOR EUROPEANS.

Major Luard's Appeal.

Major C. E. Luard, M.A., I.A., Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India, has issued a series of proposals for placing the Nursing Home for Europeans and Anglo-Indians at Indore on a proper basis. The scheme has now received the approval of the Government of India.

Scattered throughout India, along railways in small civil stations and in isolated bungalows, a very considerable community of Europeans and Anglo-Indians is to be met with for whom no adequate medical facilities can be provided on the spot and no suitable hospital accommodation exists at all.

Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Roberts, Residency Surgeon at Indore, of whose generosity and devotion it is impossible to speak too highly, for several years either received such patients into his own house or obtained accommodation for them privately in the station. This was obviously an unsatisfactory arrangement and as the numbers increased, it became more and more inconvenient. The result was that in 1906, Colonel Roberts was obliged to make a more permanent arrangement. He rented a house at Indore, entirely on his own responsibility, and converted it into a Nursing Home, managed under his own personal care, by Sisters from the Franciscan Mission at Mhow. This has been continually full since it was first started.

The original accommodation provided consisted of three rooms for patients and the necessary operating room and quarters for the nurses, but to meet the pressing needs of particular cases, the number of rooms was eventually increased to four.

The building was not constructed for the purposes of a hospital and it is, in many respects, unsuitable. Its capacity has been stretched to the utmost limit and is incapable of further extension. It is, moreover, liable at any time to be required by its proprietors for their own occupation.

In these circumstances it seemed desirable in the European and Anglo-Indian community that the interest of the institution should be put on a more permanent and adequate basis. It was, therefore, proposed to construct a special building to be equipped and maintained as a cottage hospital for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

By the kindness of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, a suitable site has been secured within Residency limits, and it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 50,000 will be sufficient to provide the buildings and equipment initially required for twelve patients, and that when once started the institution will be self-supporting and capable of providing gradually for further extention and improvement.

The station of Indore is centrally situated and fairly accessible. Standing nearly 2,000 feet above sea-level, it possesses a dry climate, admirably suited to surgical work, which is at the same time remarkably temperate and equable throughout the year. Its medical school, bacteriological laboratory and hospitals provide medical resources, probably equal to any, and certainly superior to those of most places.

On the assumption that the Franciscan Sisters will remain in charge, and the present Head of their Mission has undertaken that they will, the financial success of the scheme should be assured, even though only the lowest fees are taken from patients, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 a day, inclusive of all except food. The existing Home which was opened in 1906 had by 1909 not only paid off all debts, but had accumulated a balance of Rs. 700, which has been devoted to the improvement and extension fund.

There is no doubt that the institution will meet a real want. The mere fact that Colonel Roberts has frequently to refuse a large number of patients for want of accommodation is sufficient to prove this.

The institution is intended to benefit all sections of the European and Anglo-Indian community. Of the patients treated in the temporary home (see list attached) about three-fourths represent Government servants in various departments, and their wives and children, while the remaining fourth mainly consisted of Railway officials and their dependents. The Home, even in its present restricted form, has thus been a great boon to Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed in the public services, not only in Central India but also in adjoining Provinces, and has undoubtedly saved many valuable lives and relieved much human suffering.

Hospitals are provided by the Military authorities for the Military of all ranks; and admirable arrangements have been made by most Native States for the medical relief of the Indian population. But hitherto no adequate provision of this nature has been made for the scattered civil population.

The European and Anglo-Indian population for whom the Home is intended is neither large nor wealthy and the amount required cannot, therefore, be raised by local subscription, while the fact that the Home already receives so many patients from outside the Central India Agency is an additional reason for appealing to the generosity of the public.

To ensure the success of the scheme official support was essential. The Government of India was, therefore, approached and have generously agreed to make the substantial grant of Rs. 25,000 towards the building fund on the conditions that—

(i) a proper Trust is formed to manage the institution;

(ii) no further demand is made on public funds in the event of the present estimate of Rs. 50,000 being exceeded;

(iii) an equivalent sum is raised by subscription.

In compliance with the first condition laid down by the Government of India, a General Council, representative of all sections of the European and Anglo-Indian community for whose benefit the scheme is intended, has been constituted, and a small Managing Committee has also been formed from among the local (Indore) members of the General Council.

The minimum amount to be raised by private subscription is Rs. 25,000. The Managing Committee earnestly hope that all who can will contribute something towards this beneficent scheme, however small. Donations may be paid in instalments when desired. It should be above all recollected that every gift is a help and that no sum is to be acceptable.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut-Colonel Sir David Barr, K. C. S. I. The India Office, London, S. W., or by Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440 Strand, London. W. C., and in India by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India or by the Bank of Bombay at any of its branches.

ASPHYXIATED BY CHARCOAL FUMES.

Man, Wife and Three Children.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

A Mahomedan Mistri, employed in the Loco. Office, Quetta, with his wife and three children were suffocated on the 31st instant by charcoal fumes. They had closed the doors and windows of their house on account of cold. One child was only a day old.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AMONG SIKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

A largely attended meeting of Sikh Zaildars and leaders of the Lyallpur District was held on Saturday. Colonel Douglas, Deputy Commissioner, who presided, addressed the meeting on "temperance" and explained the vices of drink. An association named the Sikh Temperance Association was formed with Colonel Douglas as president. The members are to take the temperance pledge, prevent illicit brewing and sale of liquor, and help in the prevention of such crimes. A representation will be made to the Government to disallow drinking on the premises of liquor shops and public places.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CHARGE IN POONA TORTURE CASE.

Friendly Expedition to the Mishmis.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 31.

In reply to a series of questions in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu said that the grounds for the recomendations of the Government of India that the Inspector-Generalship of Archæology and other inspectorships should be abolished, were the promotion of the objects of decentralisation and economy. The whole question, said Mr. Montagu, was at present under consideration by the Secretary of State.

Lord Ronaldshay asked whether Lord Crewe would impress upon the Government of India that Mr. Marshall's work was universally approved and carried out at little cost.

Mr. Montagu replied that Lord Ronaldshay's considerations would receive consideration with other considerations.

Mr. Malcolm asked whether the idea originated in London or with the Viceroy-in-Council.

Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India suggested the abolition of several Inspectorships, including that of Archæology.

Mr. Macdonald asked: "Does this involve any diminution in the activities of the survey?"

Mr. Montagu replied: "It will certainly involve a curtailment of the expenditure on archæology."

Mr. Ashley asked as to who would subsequently perform the duties of the post.

Mr. Montagu said: "If the post is abolished and nothing is substituted, the duties will not be performed."

LONDON, Nov. 1.

In the House of Lords, to morrow, Lord Curzon will draw attention to the abolition of the post of Inspector-General of Archæology, and the reduction of the army in India.

Poona Torture Case.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. McCallum Scott, gave details of the circumstances having reference to the sentence in the Poona torture case.

Being asked why the perpetrator was not charged with murder, Mr. Montagu said that the evidence did not warrant the conclusion of the existence of any intention to cause death, or knowledge that the hurt inflicted was likely to cause death, which were required to constitute culpable homicide.

Mr. Montagu added that departmental action was being taken against the policemen concerned, and that a notification on the case would be circulated as a warning.

The Midnapore Appeal.

Replying to Mr. Morrell, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government was undertaking the costs of the defendants in the Midnapore appeal case. The plaintiffs' application that the defendants should give security for the costs, would be heard on the 27th of November.

Mr. Montagu said that the Bengal Government was prepared, if required so to do, to furnish this security. This, added Mr. Montagu, was in accordance with precedent. The principle generally accepted was that the Government should do everything to help officials to clear their character, when it was impugned in the discharge of their official duties.

Mr. Morrell asked whether, if the appeal were lost, the Government would take the case further.

Mr. Montagu replied: "Wait till the appeal is heard."

The Abor Expedition.

In reply to Sir William Byles, Mr. Montagu said he hoped to lay the papers concerning the Abor Expedition on the table very shortly.

Lord Crewe, he stated, had sanctioned a friendly mission to the Mishmis to make the position clear to them, and thus prevent them from joining the Abors. Opportunity would be taken to obtain information as to the nature and limits of the country. Mr. Williamson's expedition, said Mr. Montagu, was undertaken without reference to Mr. Williamson's superiors.

Calcutta Jute Duties.

Replying to Sir John Spear, Mr. Montagu gave details of the jute duties under the Calcutta Improvement Act, and said that Lord Crewe did not think it necessary to lay the papers having reference to the duties on the table. It was part of a large scheme for much-required improvements.

Indian Troops in Persia.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Replying to a series of questions in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that the Persian Government did not concur in, but protested against the despatch of Indian troops to Shiraz.

The object for which the troops had been sent, namely, to ensure the safety of British lives and property in Bushire and elsewhere, had not, in the opinion of the British Government, been attained.

"Persia has been informed," said Sir Edward, "that as soon as she succeeds in carrying out an effective scheme for the restoration of security, the reinforcement of Consular escorts will be withdrawn."

The Russian Government is sending increased Consular escorts of from one hundred to two hundred men to one or two places in Persia.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE NEAR SHIRAZ.

Miss Ross again Attacked.

BUSHIRE, Nov. 1.

Miss Ross, who was recently beaten and robbed on the Shiraz Road, has again been attacked and robbed, while on her way to Shiraz. Miss Ross had a narrow escape from the bullets of her assailants. Her Persian guard decamped.

PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A sailor admitted into sick quarters at Shotley Naval Barracks, Suffolk, has been found to be suffering from plague.

The source of infection has not yet been ascertained.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Copyright Bill.

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

Press Indignant at Italian Butchery.

"TARNISHED ARMS."

SCHEME TO FORCE TURKEY TO TERMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, Oct. 31.

Reports of Italian defeats are officially denied.

Eight hundred more Arabs have been deported to Tremiti.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

King Victor Emmanuel has given £3,000 for the Red Cross Society and for the relief of the families of the Italian killed and wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Reuter's message from Tripoli of October 30th, regarding the shooting of suspected persons by the Italians, has since been confirmed by other correspondents, and has created a sensation in the papers, most of which comment upon it, deploring what they describe as a butchery, for which there are few parallels, tarnishing the arms of a civilized nation.

Some papers urge Britain to intervene with an offer of mediation.

Various letters appear in the *Times* to-day, regarding the Turco-Italian war.

One from Mr. Ameer Ali appeals to Christian England to raise her voice against the reversion to barbarism, displayed by Italy.

Professor L. T. Hobhouse asks: "To what is Europe committed if the action of the Italians passes without a protest? Is the distinction between combatant and non-combatant to be set aside at the pleasure of invaders?"

Mr. George Trevelyan warns the Italians what will be the effect on English opinion of persistence in this cruel repression.

ROME, Nov. 1.

Admiral Aubry has suddenly and secretly arrived in Rome, and has had long interviews with the Cabinet. A scheme has been arranged for the action of Italian fleet against the Turkish Archipelago, to force Turkey to submit or to lose more heavily. The scheme will probably be carried out as soon as the interested Powers have been informed. Italy will continue to spare the Albanian coast and avoid causing complications in the Adriatic and the Balkans.

Anti-Italian Press Comments.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Despite the pro-Italian statement of the Austrian Premier on the 25th ultimo, the independent Austrian Press is carrying on a violent anti-Italian campaign, and is sedulously circulating official Turkish versions of Italian reverses, causing resentment in Italy. Representatives of Italian journals in Vienna have sent a strong protest to the Austrian Journalistic Association against the dishonesty and mendacity of the Austrian Press.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Referring to the recent Italian action in Tripoli, the "Englishman" says:—"The Italian censor evidently forgot that he had allowed a message to go through in which it was stated that the Arabs welcomed the Italians as friends in Tripoli. This does not agree with the account of Italian butchery now supplied to a curious world. In any case, there are few who will not condemn the horrors, now, it is alleged, being perpetrated in the name of civilisation. If such excesses continue, even those who sympathised with the Italians at the beginning of the war will find it difficult to reconcile their views of the mission of Italy in Tripoli with the actual results. Everyone knows that bloodshed is a necessity of war, but when it comes to the slaughtering of the guilty and innocent, old and young, indiscriminately, even the license of war has transgressed its bounds. Incidentally, it reveals the weakness of the nation which indulges in such tactics. We have no quarrel with either the Italians or the Turks, but we must confess that the wholesale massacre of human beings, much less of women, is revolting. We hope whatever the Italians do they will keep the name of Italy untarnished by acts of inhuman brutality."

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent wires under date 31st October:—"Despite the rigidity of the censorship, it is certain that the Italian losses in Tripoli are much greater than admitted and that their task is harder than was expected. The severity of their reprisals is universally condemned."

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Victoria Premier's Programme.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1.

Mr. Murray, Premier of Victoria, outlining the Government's programme, said that their ideal was to keep the country for the whites. They proposed to introduce skilled American irrigationists. They were doing their utmost to encourage the growing of beet sugar, and would perhaps make a system of auxiliary dairy farming. They intended to promote a closer settlement by assisting settlers to acquire their lands from private owners. The question of national insurance would be considered on the basis of English legislation.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES AND COLONIES.

Sir E. Grey Consults Foreign Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 1

Sir Edward Grey announces that he is approaching Columbia, Denmark, France, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela regarding the position of self-governing colonies under commercial treaties. He points out that it is not proposed to negotiate afresh British treaties, but merely to secure for the self-governing colonies the right to withdraw from such treaties if they desire.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

An Explanation.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

According to a semi-official statement issued in Berlin, the Kaiser, in conversation with the Missionaries, did not say that Islam might be a danger to German colonies. On the contrary, when they drew attention to the zeal of Islam, His Majesty expressed the conviction that the German Missions would not fail to perform their work with similar energy and concord.

HITCHIN BYE-ELECTION

Lord Robert Cecil to Contest for Conservatives.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Lord Robert Cecil has been adopted Conservative candidate for Hitchin. He has declared in favour of Tariff Reform.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Description of Hankow Fighting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Nov. 1.

The troops at Lanchow, Paotingfo, Teschow and Thinanfu have revolted.

The rebels at Paotingfu are threatening General Yin-Chang's communications.

There is still unrest in Peking, where foreign troops are guarding the missions.

Yuan-Shih-Kai has started for the front.

A telegram, from Hankow, states that the rebels have recaptured the stations.

An undated message from Hankow, obviously despatched before the end of the fighting, says that the rebels, at daybreak on Saturday, attacked the Imperial troops, recapturing the main railway station and two guns, while the forts at Wuchang bombarded the gunboats, causing a retreat. The Imperial troops were reinforced at noon, and resumed the fight. The rebels advanced recklessly in close formation, cheering and firing wildly, in face of the fire from the Maxims. The Imperial troops, who made a skilful use of shelter, fired with a machine-like obedience to orders, mowing down the rebels. They afterwards recaptured the station.

The shells fell into the foreign concessions, where the streets were barricaded and guarded by volunteers and blue-jackets. Foreign ladies and the Chinese employees of foreigners were removed to a place of safety down the river.

LATER.

Yuan-Sai-Kai has telegraphed to the Government requesting it to appoint an acting Premier temporarily, while he calls a truce and negotiates with Li-Yuan-Heng for a permanent peace. He says that if a parley is not otherwise obtainable he will visit the rebels' stronghold at Wuchang.

Yuan-Shi-Kai has been appointed Premier, Yin-chang, Chief of General Staff and Wei-Kuang-Tao, Viceroy of Hu-kuang.

Prince Ching is acting Premier until Yuan-Shi-Kai assumes office.

RAILWAYMEN'S MANIFESTO

Demands Submitted to the Companies.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The railwaymen have issued a lengthy manifesto, which will be submitted to the companies, demanding improved conditions of work and higher wages.

The demands are contained in 35 clauses which deal in detail with questions of working hours and holidays, and promotion and wages in various grades.

The railway companies are publishing details of the increases in wages granted to the men.

It is shown that the London and North Western Railway's concessions amount to £80,000 per annum, and the Caledonian Railway's to £10,000.

THE IMPERIAL MISSION.

Real Meaning of Canadian Elections.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Speaking at a meeting at Queen's Hall under the auspices of the Imperial Mission, yesterday, Lord Selborne said that the question whether there could be better-organised co-operation between the United Kingdom and the Dominions for the purposes of foreign policy and defence must be answered by each Dominion alone in the first instance. The Canadian elections, said his Lordship, meant that the Canadians were determined to be of Canadian nationality, and not that they meant to take a decisive step in the direction of Imperial unity.

ROYAL PRESENTS FOR INDIA.

A Large Assortment.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that among the presents which the King and Queen are taking to India are a thousand plum puddings made in the kitchens at Buckingham Palace. The smallest is of the size of a football. They are also taking a quantity of York hams, Stilton cheese, rolls of English linen, piles of British lace, silverware, and other gifts of all descriptions, including a number of miniatures of the Queen, upwards of a hundred replicas of her most exquisite fans, and numerous parasols with handles of gold, ivory and jade.

AMERICAN COTTON MANŒUVRES.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.

Governors of cotton-growing states who are meeting here, have recommended the withdrawal of unsold cotton and its disposal by a system of gradual marketing and the reduction of the crop in 1912 by 25 per cent. The suggestion that European bankers should immediately finance two million bales of the present crop has been referred to a Committee.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

A Contradicted Report.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.

The report that Russian troops and Russian gunboats assisted the Turcomans on October 25th is semi-officially denied.

CARNEGIE PEACE FUND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

Mr. Charles William Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, will sail on November 7th to visit India, China and Japan, for the purpose of explaining the objects of the Carnegie Peace Endowment.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Austrian Cabinet has resigned, apparently on account of the failure of the Government to obtain the Parliamentary majority, necessary for the carrying out of its programme.

A FATAL GLIDER.

SAN JOSE, (CALIFORNIA), Nov. 1.

Professor Montgomery, of Santa Clara College, was killed yesterday, while experimenting with a glider of his own invention.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

No Sign of the Enemy Yet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JANAKMUKH, Nov. 1.

News has been received from the Ledum Column that they reconnoitred the Kebong Road as far as the Sireng River. No signs of the enemy were seen except abandoned barricades and booby traps which were destroyed. Ledum is again unoccupied and none of the Abors are in the vicinity with the exception of the Mishing men who were living in the neighbouring jungles. A convoy returning from Mishing to Ledum was fired at presumably by the Mishing men, the convoy sustaining no casualties. Operations are now being undertaken against the Mishing tribesmen. A boat carrying mails and stores arrived here yesterday from Kobo, the journey taking four days. The Sappers and Miners are making the road in the direction of Renging, an arduous task owing to the steepness of the gradient and the density of the jungle. In view of the opposition that may now be encountered and the difficulty of protecting the line of carriers necessitating the use of a number of men whose presence in the attacking line is essential, the number of coolies must be reduced to a minimum that is to say we must go on the first line of transport. This can be carried out by undertaking very short marches and leaving the coolies whose presence cannot be dispensed with in a stockade with a suitable guard. They can subsequently be brought forward, gun porters and others who have advanced in the first instance being also sent back to bring up rations. I have previously pointed out the necessity of the striking force being wholly unencumbered, and the necessity of avoiding the known paths as being probably beset with pitfalls, a common plan on the part of the Abors being to cut fresh paths to places where ambuscades are dominating the known path. It will be seen then that the striking force may find itself at sunset unable to go any further and compelled to bivouac on the spot where operations cease for the day. They can then recontinue their work at daylight without loss of time while from the rear the road is being cleared to facilitate communication. It is clear then that the fighting force should be mobile and independent. The most mobile force I have ever met was the King's African Rifles. Their wants were few and the grain of the country was all they required. The Sudan soldier whom I encountered later took similar materials and had the Egyptian's scale of ration, though previously his staple food had been grain. It seems regrettable that we should appear often to pamper native soldiers in this respect and to introduce them to luxuries that sooner or later they will look upon as necessaries of life, but the advantage of a free ration to the Indian sepoy on active service is obvious in view of the tendency on his part to underfeed himself when none is issued as in peace time. A more inhospitable region than that we are passing through it would be hard to imagine. We have not met a single village so far and no crops, only signs of former cultivators being evident. Now and again it is true we are encamped in a banana grove, but the fruit is of the wild variety with black pips and inedible except for Naga coolies to whom nothing comes amiss in the food line. Small wild figs we have encountered, but they are hardly satisfying. All rations then must be carried by hand, the mules so far accompanying the Column bringing the demolishing, bridging materials and tools of the Sappers and Miners and the Pioneers, the rations are carried in serviceable black waterproof bags, one bag filled being a carrier's load of sixty pounds. Slight casualties such as hands injured from kukri cuts and bamboo spikes have occurred among the troops and carriers engaged in clearing the jungle. Trooper Henning of the Volunteer Gun Detachment leaves for Dibrugarh to-day invalided.

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Janakmukh under date October 31st that the road through the difficult part described in the summary dated October 30th, will be finished on November 1st and that the road thence to Renging should be easy. The Ledum Column reports the despatch of a reconnaissance along the Kebong Road on October 30th. No opposition was offered, but the road was found to be barricaded and booby traps for stone shoots had been set, all of which were burnt. The road is reported to be excellent though steep. A country going to Ledum was fired. No casualties excepting for Mishing men living in the jungle. The neighbourhood is reported clear of the enemy. Ledum village has again been deserted. The health of the troops was excellent but for some cases of dysentery and diarrhœa among the Military Police. The weather is fine.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of free troopship passages to the United Kingdom for the families of British Officers of the 39th King George's Own Central India Horse who have been ordered to proceed to Persia. The concession is sanctioned on the understanding that return passages to India will not be provided at the expense of the State.

The 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurka Rifles, is posted to Takdah, near Darjeeling. The regiment is at present stationed at Almora, but it will shortly move down to Delhi for the Coronation Durbar. After that event the regiment will proceed to its new station via Calcutta where it will be detained during the visit to that city of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and the King Empress.

The movement of the Inniskilling Fusiliers from China to Mhow and of the East Lancashire Regiment from the latter station to South Africa has been postponed for the present.

The following appointments have been approved.—Captain L. H. Abbott, 11th Rajputs, Staff Captain, Nasirabad Brigade, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

Captain A. T. S. Dickinson, 51st Sikhs, to be Staff Captain, Nasirabad Brigade.

Capt. E. W. Radcliffe, Dorsetshire Regiment Staff Captain, Ahmednagar Brigade, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Presidency Brigade.

Capt. W. H. Grippon, 1st Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be Staff Captain, Ahmednagar Brigade.

On vacating his appointment in the General Staff-Branch, Lieut Col H. H. Austin, P. M. G., D, S. O., R. E., is posted to the Military Works Services, 6th (Poona) Division.

BANGALORE, Nov. 1.

The 14th Hussars have left Bangalore for Mhow via Guntakal by two special trains at 7 and 9 this evening. They break journey at Guntakal to-morrow for the day and go in one train to their destination. Major General Mackenzie Kennedy and a large number of friends saw them off at the City station.

THE GOVERNOR AT PANCHGANI.

Opening of Maganlal Gymnasium.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, Nov. 1.

At the Boys High School, Panchgani, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, accompanied by H. E. Lady Clarke, paid a visit to Panchgani on Tuesday last. The event was an important one and the large assembly that gathered to welcome Their Excellencies was evident of how greatly their visit was appreciated. The occasion was the opening of a large and splendid Gymnasium and the distribution of prizes at the Boys High School. The Gymnasium is a handsome and well constructed building and will be most useful in meeting the needs of a school which is rapidly growing in size and importance. Towards the cost of its erection the generous donation of Rs 5,000 was contributed by Mr. Maganlal Hargovandas, a leading member of the Hindu Community in Bombay, well known there for many acts of kindness and liberality. Suitable references were made by His Excellency the Governor and the principal of the school to Mr. Maganlal's helpful liberality and it has been decided that the building now erected at the Boys' High School shall bear his name.

Their Excellencies were received at the Chaplain's bungalow by the Rev T. Rowan, Principal of the School, and the Rev. Canon Heywood, Secretary to the School Committee. There were also present Mr. and Mrs. Maganlal, Mr. and Mrs. Kaliandas, Captain and Mrs. Gillespie, and Miss Sutherland. After tea their Excellencies proceeded towards the new Gymnasium where they were received by a Guard of Honour composed of the Panchgani Schools Cadet Corps (P V R) under the command of Capt Norman V. D. After His Excellency had inspected this a group was taken of their Excellencies, the school staff and Mr. and Mrs. Maganlal and some of his friends.

The proceedings within the Gymnasium commenced at 5-30. The Principal of the School very cordially welcomed their excellencies and spoke of the high honor they had done to the school and station. He proceeded to give a brieff account of the origin and need of the building in which they were assembled that day. Since 1908 he had been collecting funds, but it had proved slow work until he had the good fortune to meet Mr. Maganlal Hargovandas, a wealthy and generous Hindu gentleman from Bombay. He most liberally contributed the sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Building Fund and so enabled the building to proceed without delay. The Principal publicly thanked Mr. Maganlal and stated that as long as the useful and splendid building existed it would be a conspicuous memorial to Mr. Maganlal's helpful generosity.

His Excellency in a graceful speech declared the Gymnasium opened and earnestly hoped it would be a great service for many generations to the Panchgani Boys High School. The Principal then read the School Annual Report which contained many encouraging statements and shewed that the school is rapidly advancing in public estimation. The chief event of the afternoon was the delivery of a speech by H. E. Sir George Clark. This was listened to with rapt attention and there was every evidence that it was much enjoyed by all present. The following is His Excellency speech in full.

THE GOVERNOR SPEECH.

H. E. Sir George Clarke said:—"Mr. Rowan, Ladies and Gentlemen. Lady Clarke and I are very glad to have this opportunity of visiting the Panchgani Boys High school on a day which will be important in its annals. The new Gymnasium which I have had the honour of declaring open will be a notable addition to the many advantages of this valuable school and that its construction is largely due to the generosity of an Indian gentleman is a most pleasant and significant fact. The assistance thus given to the school by Mr. Maganlal Hargovindas is just one of those kindly actions which bridge over the exaggerated differences between the East and the West and enable us to cherish the belief in the common brotherhood of humanity. I am sure that Mr. Maganlal will always derive satisfaction from the thought that in rendering help to the boys of the European community he has given a bright example of the broadmindedness of which we cannot have too much.

"The report which has been read to us is full of hope and encouragement. The school is clearly realising its motto *Ut prosim* and as the years go on the unparalleled advantages of this beautiful hill station together with the care which is being bestowed upon the education given here will unquestionably be more and more recognised by Europeans who wish their boys to be educated in India without risks to their health. Examination tests are not always trustworthy as experience is teaching us, but where in connection with a special form of examination the successes are yearly increasing we may be quite sure that educational advance is taking place. Thus the increase in the Cambridge Local examinations from a percentage of 12 passes in 1908 to 72 in 1910 is most satisfactory, while the fact that this year every boy sent up passed the Trinity College London Music examination proves that the delightful art of music is being cultivated with conspicuously good results. The education, using the word in the proper sense, of boys cannot be confined to books and lectures. The healthy development of the young body must proceed *pari passu* with that of the young mind and I am glad to hear from the report that the school gives full attention to manly sports. I congratulate the Rifle Corps on their marked success and I hope that you will win the Maxwell Cup this year and secure the Elton Hockey Cup before I leave India. Last year the Bishop of Bombay addressed some wise words to you on the

USES OF SPORTS AND GAMES.

"I most cordially agree with his Lordship that games played in the spirit of true sport have a moral value which can hardly be over-estimated. As a preparation for the wide arena of life games which can teach leadership, organisation, subordination of self to the side, honourable emulation and readiness to accept and to profit by criticism must and do tell upon individuals and through individuals upon nations. The problems of education grow in complexity and unfortunately seem to become more and more controversial in India. In the eager competition of our day it is natural that the passing of examinations should take a prominent place among the objects at which our schools must aim, but the greatest object the production of good citizens, thoughtful, honourable and just in their dealings with their fellow men and able to play some part, however small, in the advancement of their country, should never be forgotten. The ideal which we have been told is upheld here, should be the common inspiration of our schools and colleges. If we can teach our boys and girls to love learning and virtue and to love them for their own sakes, if we are able to inculcate habits of self-respect, self-sacrifice, patriotism and religion, we need not fear for the future. I well remember my first impression of Panchgani more than four years ago as a revelation of beauty and peacefulness. Here you are privileged in being able to study nature in some of her best aspects and I hope you all add this study to your school curriculum. From the play of light and shadow on these ancient hills the glory of the sunsets and the wonder of the starlit nights you can learn lessons that no books can teach. You can gain glimpses of the infinite and feel alike uplifted and humbled. In face of the manifestations of nature's grandeur you can acquire a sense of proportion and can grasp the relative smallness of our human affairs as compared with the vastness of the universe. Then again, the marvellous order in nature can teach us discipline and obedience to law. Each of you should take up some special study of the many which lie ready to your hand. For geology there are ample opportunities in these hills and valleys. The trees, the flora, the birds, the infinitely varied insect life, all round you can provide subjects of intense interest if you will keep your eyes open and you can thus train yourselves to

HABITS OF OBSERVATION

which are of the of the utmost value. Do not neglect this side of education and remember that you have here chances which may not occur in your after-lives. My wife, and I congratulate the prize-winners of the year. It is good to win prizes by honest efforts, but they should not be regarded as an end in themselves. They only serve to mark a step foward in your young lives and to encourage you to further attainment. The prizes of life are more difficult to gain than those which are open to us at school, but they also will assuredly come to you if you work on steadily seeking to do your best and remembering that school is a little world in which you can prepare yourselves for that larger area where we must remain learners to the end if we are faithfully to accomplish the tasks that will fall to our lot. Suppose that some of you will make your careers in this old and fascinating land, upon such of you special responsibilities will rest. We British are in India to teach and to inspire its people. We can claim to have accomplished more than any race in the world's history has ever done to promote the well-being and the advancement of a foreign population, but our great work is not finished and it tends to become more difficult. The greater will be the demands upon us and they can be best met by qualities of heart. It is our plain duty to set an example of all that is highest in our western civilisation to treat our fellow-Indian subjects of his Majesty with uniform kindliness and courtesy and to win from them the confidence and regard which alone will enable us worthily to carry out our high mission. Even as boys you can help in this great work and to some of you when you grow to manhood will come opportunities of rendering good service to India by upholding the loftiest tradition of our race. My time in India draws to its close and I can only pay one more visit to these beautiful hills. Lady Clarke and I will not forget the Panchgani school and we wish you all happiness in your school life and trust you will make the best use of the education you are receiving here and will create for yourselves useful and honourable careers in the time to come."

After this encouraging and interesting speech the prizes (generously provided on this occasion by Mr. Maganlal) were very graciously distributed by Lady Clarke who shewed a most sympathetic interest in the whole proceedings and spoke encouraging words to several of the prize-winners. A hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies was then proposed by the Rev. Canon Heywood, Secretary of the School Committee, who had come specially from Bombay for this occasion. This was seconded by Mr. Maganlal.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Cases of Fourth and Fifth Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Before the Special Tribunal, the case for the third accused in the Tinnevelly conspiracy trial was closed yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Narasinha Rao then addressed the court on behalf of the fourth and fifth accused. Counsel submitted that, as the case for the prosecution was the same against both the accused, he would deal with them together. The case was that they attended a meeting at Patyalammal's house, took assumed names and an oath and that at various times these two accused, together with the approvers, met together in the shop of the fourth accused and discussed a number of pamphlets until about a week previous to the murder of Mr. Ashe. The fourth accused had already denied both these allegations.

Evidence, both oral and documentary, would be adduced to show that the fourth accused was never known as Mattukumarasami Pillay and that he had throughout been known as Muthusami Pillay. Counsel would also adduce evidence to show that it was impossible to convene meetings at the time specified in the shop of the fourth accused. Another important point that the defence would prove was that the fourth accused was an illiterate man and could not read or write and that he never took any interest in either politics or religion.

One point relied on by the Public Prosecutor was the alleged grudge that he (the fourth accused) bore Mr. Ashe on account of his brother. It was unfortunate that the fourth accused had a brother who was concerned in the Tuticorin riots, but the defence would show that there was no conceivable connection between the fourth accused and his brother, they having separated about twenty years ago. As regards the fifth accused, the defence would prove enmity between him and the two approvers and Umayarpadham Pillai. The enmity was so great that it extended to the families of all concerned. The prosecution alleged that the fifth accused had been to Courtallam in August, but counsel would prove that during the whole of August, the fifth accused did not go out of Tuticorin. He would also call two trustworthy pleaders to show that the accused did not attend any meetings or take an interest in politics.

Some witnesses were then examined.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Calcutta Session Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The Legislative Department of the Government of India is now engaged in elaborating the programme for the coming cold weather season in Calcutta. The Council will meet shortly after the departure of Their Majesties from the Metropolis which has been fixed for the 9th of January. Although no date has yet been finally settled it is quite probable that the first meeting of the cold weather session will be held on the 10th of January.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

The Royal Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

The East Indian Railway have carried out important additions and alterations in the Viceroy's saloons, portions of which have been altogether rebuilt for the use of Their Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, in India. The special carriages are ready complete at Lillooah, and they have been pronounced by experts to be the finest of their kind, and well adapted for the purpose. This special train will be sent down to Bombay to convey Their Majesties to Delhi, and will be utilised for the rest of their journey in this country.

There will be quite a number of guests from Kotha, Jhalwar, and Kashmir, and the following are the principal names.

Kotha Camp: Lieut. Col R. B. Berkeley, Political Agent; Lieut-Col. Carr-White, Agency Surgeon; and Mrs. Carr-White; Mr. G. Campbell Devon, State Engineer, Mrs. Campbell Devon, Mr. M. S. D. Butler, Abji Govind Singhji of Koils, Raj Bijava Singhji of Kunari, Thakur Sheodan Singhji of Sarthal, Diwan Bahadur Chaube Raghunath Das, Diwan, Maharajah Madho Singhji of Gainta, Kunwar Gunkar Singhji of Patiala, Rai Bahadur Munshi Sheo Partap, Private Secretary to H. H. Pandit Purushotamrao of Sarolo, Munshi Sri Ram, District Magistrate, Lala Sri Ram Kotah, Vakil, Abu.

Kashmir Camp: Colonel Diwan Bishan Das, Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur; Rai Shaheb Sardar Gunda Singh, Divisional Engineer; Mr. C. B. Gupta, Electrical Engineer. His Highness' Camp, Mr. E. C. Bose, Electrical Engineer, the Resident's Camp:

Jhalwar Camp: Maharaj Kumar Rajindra Singh, Heir Apparent; Raoji Partab Singhji of Kundle, Maharajah Balbhadra Singhji of Kandla, Maharaja Balbhadra Singhji of Kanwara, Thakur Umreo Singhji of Shampura, A. D. Mama Gordhan Singhji of Kotakot, Chora Govindsinhji Jagirdar, Pandit Parmanand Chaturveri, Diwan, Shama Shanker, Private Secretary.

The young Raja of Manipur left Calcutta last night for Benares en route to the Delhi Durbar. The Raja, accompanied by the Rani, together with his personal staff, proceeded by the Punjab Mail, while his followers, numbering 180 including the twenty Manipuri girls who are to perform dancing feats before Their Majesties, left by the Bombay Mail, all for Benares. The party will halt for a day or two at Benares and then proceed on a month's visit to Mathura. The Raja and Rani are to leave Mathura for Delhi on December 2.

THE MADRAS CASKET.

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The casket which will contain the joint addresses of the Anglo-Indian Association of India to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress is now on view at Messrs P. Orr, and Sons, Madras. It is a piece of exquisite workmanship, and one of the finest made by that firm. The casket takes the form of an oblong box in sterling silver with floral decorations representative of the Lotus of India. The four sides have richly chased views and on one side is a very pretty view of the Habitation Hall, Egmore. The cover is surmounted with a fine model of the Imperial Crown and the whole rests on a handsome polished ebony plinth.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

Various units of the Imperial Service Troops will arrive at Delhi between 16th and 25th November, and will be encamped beyond the Paembari Bridge to the west of the Jumna Canal. Their total combatant strength will be about 7,500. It is hoped that most of the Corps will be led past the King-Emperor by their own Chiefs on the day of the great Review.

Mr. E. A. Doran, Postmaster-General, Bombay, has selected Mr. B. R. Chavan, the present Postmaster at the Apollo Street office, Bombay, to be Postmaster at the King's Camp at Delhi.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Reception at the Pier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. steamer "Simla" bringing H. E. Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, the new Governor of Madras, Lady Carmichael and suite arrived in the port at noon to-day, and the landing of the party which was private was delayed by a smart shower of rain. The Madras Artillery Volunteers fired a salute of seventeen guns.

On landing His Excellency was met by Sir Harold Stuart, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras; Mr. P. L. Moore, President of the Corporation; Mr. A. E. Lawson, Sheriff of Madras; Mr. A. R. Cumming, Collector of Madras; Mr. M. P. Hannyngton, Acting Commissioner of Police, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Mitchell, Chairman, Madras Port Trust; Commander T. A. De Berry, Presidency Port Officer; Major A. A. Duff, Military Secretary to Sir Arthur Lawley; Captain T. Roche, Brigade Major; Lieut. the Hon'ble Annesley, A.-D.-C. to Sir Arthur Lawley! Rao Bahadur Parankusam Naidu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. R. Graham, Traffic Manager, Port Trust. Their Excellencies were welcomed by Sir Harold Stuart and Major Duff and others were introduced.

Escorted by a detachment of the bodyguard Their Excellencies drove to Government House at Mount Road. As Their Excellencies left the s. s. "Simla" the passengers lined the vessel and cheered. Triumphal arches had been erected on either side of Government House, one by the Rajah of Bobbili and the other by the Rajah of Venkatagiri. On Friday afternoon His Excellency will be sworn in and later Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley and the Misses Lawley will take their departure for Ootacamund.

THE DEPARTING GOVERNOR.

A deputation consisting of the Rajah of Bittaiyapuram, the Zamindars of Kumaramangalam and Tolaprole, Mr. Rama Ranganinger, M. A. Kalahasti and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Naidu, Zamindar of Vadagari waited upon His Excellency the Governor of Madras at Government House yesterday morning, and asked his permission to associate his name with a scholarship which the old students of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, proposed to found to perpetuate his name. His Excellency in thankfully according his permission remarked that his successor was a practical farmer and was more interested than himself in all matters agricultural.

MEMBER FOR COMMERCE IN BOMBAY.

Discussion With the Chamber.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, C. M. G. Member for Commerce and Industry, met the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, informally yesterday.

In opening the proceedings, the Chirman first welcomed Mr. Clark and after touching on the importance of the trade of Bombay he then referred to the Reclamation Works at Mazagaon-Sewri, and to the New Docks, which he hoped might be opened about the end of 1913. He mentioned that the Grain Depot at Mazagaon will probably be ready at the same time, but that it was not likely the cotton trade would be able to move until the latter half of 1918. He emphasised the necessity and the great importance of these two works, and gave detailed figures of the cost of the undertakings and of the financial position of the Port Trust. He then referred to the Nagda Muttra Railway, and urged the extension of the line to Aligarh, which would make the distance to Bombay 815 miles as against 901 miles by the shortest route at present. He urged that this short extension should be built by one of the railways serving Bombay, and was unable to understand the position taken up by the Railway Board in this matter. He pointed out the importance of the Northern India markets and regretted that Bombay was hampered in various ways in her trade in these districts. He then referred to the Bills now before the Imperial Legislative Council, viz: the Life Assurance Companies and the Provident Insurance Societies Bills, and the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Bill.

As regards the first, he mentioned that although the Committee has not yet formally decided, a Sub-Committee has reported that in their opinion the investment of Life Assurance Funds by Companies in this country should be regulated, and that where a Company is doing other business all such investments should be made separately from other investments. The Committee also considered that a percentage of the Life Assurance Funds of all Companies working in India, held against policies issued and remaining in force in India, should be invested in Indian Securities held in this country, and that Government should obtain power to get possession of these in case of need.

On the Provident Fund Bill, he stated that the same Committee has reported that the limitation amount for exemption in section 3 should be reduced in every instance by one half.

As regards the White Phosphorus Prohibition Bill, he mentioned that the Committee of the Chamber were not convinced of its necessity and he urged that Government should not deal with the matter until the most up-to-date information has been obtained. He deprecated joining the Berne Convention on sentimental grounds before full enquiry had been made, and pointed out that the evidence so far before the Committee was to the effect that, at any rate in Europe, the conditions of manufacture had immensely improved in recent years, presumably as a result of the Convention. If so the need for a Bill of this kind was not very clear, for, he contended, there could be no great difficulty in controlling the manufacture of matches in this country. He mentioned that the draft Bill has not yet been sent to the Chamber for report and that although the Chamber has instituted enquiries already in Europe and elsewhere it was very doubtful, if they would be able to report in time for legislation during the coming Session. He thought that on the information so far at the disposal of the Chamber and bearing in mind how useful these matches are to the labouring and agricultural classes in this country the best course would be to drop the Bill and to approach the question from another point of of view.

He then referred to questions now under discussion affecting the Banking system of Companies, registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and pointed out how difficult it would be to formulate a workable scheme in this connection. He urged however that Government should take up the question of public accountancy and pointed out that although in England it is not compulsory for the accounts of joint stock companies to be audited by chartered accountants it might later on be advisable to so legislate for this country. At present however the number of qualified accountants in India was very limited and he urged that Government should take steps to deal with this question in which they would always have the hearty support of the commercial community. He then referred very briefly to the question of a gold currency in this country and he also touched upon the questions of a lower scale of charges for foreign telegrams and to the inconvenience now experienced by the extinguishing of the Turkish Lights in the Red Sea.

MR. CLARK'S REPLY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark, in reply, thanked the chairman, and the Committee for the kind welcome which they had given him, and stated it was now very nearly a year since he first met the Committee a day or two after his landing in Bombay, and he was very glad to find that whereas in November of last year, a cloud of depression overhung the principal industry of their city, they were now meeting in times when there were good prospects of prosperity before them. Turning to the points specially mentioned by the chairman, he said that he had been immensely interested in visiting, with Mr. Armstrong, and the chairman of the Port Trust, the reclamation work at Mazagaon-Sewri and the new docks neither of which he had had the opportunity of seeing on his former visit. As regards the railway arrangements in connection with the new docks, the Railway Department were most anxious to facilitate a satisfactory settlement between the different parties concerned, with a view to the provision of the best possible railway facilities in the interests of the Port. He had discussed the whole matter with Sir Trevedyn Wynne, who would shortly be in Bombay for a few days for the express purpose of investigating this question, and he proposed to go into it again with him after his visit. As regards the question of extending the Nagda-Muttra Railway to Aligarh he had examined the Chamber's contentions very carefully, and, he hoped, sympathetically, but he could not disregard the difficulties which stood in the way. He reminded the Committee that a branch line from Biana to Agra had now been included in the railway programme, and he thought that further consideration of the suggested extension might at any rate be postponed until this branch had been completed and the effect on the carriage of goods to Bombay ascertained. In the meantime he suggested that the Chamber had hardly made out their case. Their argument was that trade, which should normally come to Bombay, was being diverted to Calcutta. Could they, however, supply him with any definite information on the point, as for instance figures showing that cotton from the districts round Chandhausi was being sent in any large quantities for export via Calcutta? It was hardly possible for Government to take action which would upset the hitherto accepted delimitation of the spheres of the railways running East and West, i. e., that the country East of the Jumna fell with the sphere of the East Indian Railway unless they had a very strong case before them.

In regard to the Insurance Bills now before the Legislative Council, Mr. Clark said that he had been much interested in the suggestions made by the Chamber of Commerce and he had no doubt now that the Bills had been published for observations, that the Department of Commerce and Industry would receive them in due course, in written form, through the Government of Bombay when they will be carefully examined. The most important of these suggestions was the proposed restriction of the area of investment of Life Assurance Companies, a point which had been discussed by Mr. Robertson on behalf of the C. and I. Department (as some members of the Committee were probably aware) early in last year with some of the gentlemen specially interested in Insurance at Bombay. Opinion was then divided on the subject. He recognised that there was a great deal to be said for the proposal, and, while Government had not included it in the Bill, as recently introduced, mainly because they were afraid of placing undue restrictions on companies run on proper lines, they would be very glad, in the light of what had been placed before him, to consider the matter afresh. There would be ample opportunity for investigation before the Bill came on in Committee at Calcutta.

In regard to what Mr. Armstrong had said on the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Bill, he trusted, that the Chamber would be in a position to give their views before the end of the year, as he could not hold out any hope that its consideration would be postponed, instead of being taken in the coming session of the Legislative Council.

A question as to the question of banks he fully endorsed what had fallen from the Chairman as to the difficulty of dealing with abuses in this connection. He agreed that for the present the soundest remedy was to improve the standard of auditing in India. He had already taken up this question in connection with the proposed revision of the Indian Company law—and also the question of actuaries in connection with the Insurance Bills—and had discussed it with his hon'ble colleague in the Education Department. He had great hopes that they would soon be able to formulate a scheme.

In conclusion Mr. Clark expressed the great pleasure, which it had given him to meet the Committee of the Chamber and to have this opportunity of discussing important matters with them.

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

Displays in the Stadium.

It has for some time been generally known in a vague sort of way that there will be several Naval and Military displays of a spectacular kind in the Stadium of the Old Bombay Exhibition, but details of this attraction have hitherto been wanting. In outline this display can now be described, and it will be seen from the following account that the Navy and Army are doing their full share of work in order to make the Exhibition a memorable success.

Captain Wintle, the secretary of the Sports Committee, has still to hear from one or two regiments that are to give some sort of performance, but the rest have decided on their part of the programme. To take the cavalry first, the 7th Dragoon Guards will supply fifty men to perform mounted quadrilles (wearing their full dress English uniform), vaulting and trick riding feats. The 26th Cavalry will do a musical ride—carrying lances by day and torches by night, and will plait the maypole, in addition to giving an exhibition of tent-pegging and of jumping blazing hurdles. V Battery R.H.A. will carry out one of the "drives" for which the Horse Artillery are famous, and H. E. the Governor's Body Guard will perform a musical ride. That, with the exception of a buck jumping exhibition by Australian riders, concludes the mounted part of the display. The Navy's contribution to the entertainment is to be a field-gun display by 36 men from the flagship with two guns. Of the infantry work the most popular are likely to be the displays which are dramatic in the sense that they illustrate some story, and the story needless to say is of a stirring kind. Thus the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment propose to give a representation of the robbery of a mail coach in Canada, in which the Canadian Police intervene and deal out justice to "Peter the Painter" who for the occasion is leader of the robber band. The 127th Baluchistan Infantry do not go so far afield in search of sensation, but their border fray in miniature, including the raid of a Brahui camp by Baluchis, and their Pathan (Afridi) dance round a bonfire at night, should be not the least remarkable of these displays. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment also propose to illustrate a night attack and alarm, and to give a torch light tattoo. The 96th Berar Infantry will provide an effective spectacle—torch club swinging at night by 82 men, and another display suited for the evening programme. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles are to give a musical bicycle ride and the Boy Scouts are to demonstrate their efficiency and general usefulness. Many of these events will be repeated several times during the time the Exhibition is open, some being given in the afternoon and some in the evening; and most of them will be accompanied by one or other of the many bands that will be in Bombay at that time.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF RAILWAY PASSENGER.

Lala Munshi Ram's Experience.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

Lala Munshi Ram, Honorary Governor and Principal of the Gurukula Academy, near Hurdwar, in a letter to the *Tribune* gives an account of ill-treatment he was subjected to while travelling on the night of 26th October in a railway train between Hurdwar and Amritsar. He was in indifferent health and was coming to Amritsar for placing himself under the treatment of Colonel Smith, Civil Surgeon. At Ambala he was roused from sleep by a slap administered by a European passenger on his head and found three European passengers in the second class compartment he was travelling in. Addressing one who was bareheaded he enquired the reason of this strange conduct, but got an incoherent reply as the man was a little heated with wine. The men then moved and laughingly pointed him out to the guard. Munshi Ram then told the guard about the incident, and asked where the Station-master was, but got no satisfactory reply. Later on the man with the bare head came and said that the assault was due to a mistake on the part of a fourth man who wrongly imagined him to be his friend. Munshi Ram demanded an explanation being given by that man himself, but the bareheaded man said he was not to be found and asked him to accept an apology from him as nothing more could be done. The men he afterwards ascertained belonged to the Army Signalling Service, and were coming from Kasauli.

MINISTER AND BOXING.

A Letter to Jack Johnson.

The Rev. Stanley Parker, a Newcastle-on-Tyne Nonconformist Minister, who took an active part in opposing the Johnson-Wells boxing match, and who promoted a petition to the Home Secretary, asking that it should be stopped, has written the following letter to Jack Johnson.

"Dear Sir,—During the recent controversy re the great boxing match, I felt it my duty to do all in my power to influence public opinion in Newcastle and district against the contest, as I believed, and still do, that it would have a bad effect on the people of this country and South Africa, and it was with great satisfaction that I learned it would not take place. However, I want to say that I wish you well. You may be assured that none who opposed the fight did so on personal grounds.

"A few years ago we were privileged to have in this country a negro lecturer, the late Mr. Celestine Edwards. He was a great Christian controversialist, who possessed amazing powers of mind and was a wonderful debater and unequalled at repartee. He had an enormous following, and all who heard him realised the immense possibility of the race to which he belonged.

"Now, sir, you are retiring from the ring and will have more leisure than heretofore. Forgive me, therefore, for saying that many would fain hope that you will use it for the right that needs assistance, and the wrongs that need resistance. We are anxious to enlist all your splendid powers in the higher service, believing that the championship of the weak, the wronged, the downtrodden, and the sinning is a greater honour than the boxing championship of the world.

"Belive me, very sincerely yours,

"Stanley Parker."

JOHNSON'S REPLY.

Johnson, who was seen at the Pavilion Theatre, Newcastle, with reference to the letter, has authorised the following reply to be made:—

"Just say," said Johnson, "that I have been in the business twenty years, and been in active service fifteen. I have fought men of all colours. I have fought James Jeffries, one of the greatest heavyweights the world has ever known. The white people of America, of England, of France, and, in fact the whole world, have treated me none other than the very best, and first class. By defeating Wells I could not say what effect that would have had on the country, but I want to say this: Has not England got Iadia, where they are all black people? Doesn't she control a great part of Africa, where they are black people?

"I do think the minister should limit his business to the pulpit, because the Bible itself speaks of no colours. It simply says: 'Do unto men as you would have them do unto you.' I think that Mr. Parker should live up to that if he is going to preach the Gospel. People expect to get to know what they have gone to learn. He must be prejudiced, judging by the words of his letter. I think that they are fair-minded people in England, just the same as in any place else, and they have proved it to me. Stanley Parker is simply looking for notoriety."

SPORTING NEWS.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS BOXING TOURNAMENT.

This Tournament was brought to a conclusion on Monday night, 30th October, when the Finals resulted as follows:—

Open Welter-weight:—Pte. Makins, L. North Lancashire Regt., beat Pte. Murphy, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Makins soon had the measure of his man and, leading throughout, won easily.

Open Light-weight:—Pte. Makins, L. North Lancashire Regt., beat Pte. Donovan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Donovan forced the fighting from the start and had the better of the first round. After this, however, Makins had the advantage and won easily on points.

Open Feather-weights:—Pte. Denham, L. North Lancashire Regt., beat Corporal M'Cann, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Denham had the best of the first round, flooring M'Caan twice. The second and third rounds were fairly even. Denham won on points.

Novices Middle-weight:—Pte. Ryan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, beat Pte. Reid, 34th Signal Company. Ryan led throughout the first and second rounds, and gained a big advantage. There was, however, little to choose between the two men, in the third round.

Novices Welter-weight:—Pte. O'Brien, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, beat Pte. Fitzpatrick, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. O'Brien forced the pace from start to finish, and won a good hard fight on points.

Novices Light-weight:—Pte. Campbell, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, beat Pte. Murphy, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. This was another good hard fight with very little to choose between the two men Campbell got the verdict on points.

Novices Feather-weight:—Pte. Burns, L. North Lancashire Regt., beat Pte. Danbury, 34th Signal Company. Burns was the better man in the first and second rounds. Danbury tried hard in the third round to equalize matters but in vain, and Burns won on points.

Regimental Bantam-weights:—Pte. Sparkes, R.D.F. beat Pte. White, R.D.F. Sparkes had the best of it all through, and won fairly easily on points.

Six-Round Contest—Pte. Mahony, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, beat Lance Corporal Shapton, Dorset Regt. Mahony gained a slight lead in the first round, but matters were pretty even in the second. In the third round Shapton was floored twice, and then "knocked out."

On the first Night (Friday, 27th) there was a six-round contest, in which Sergeant Ricketts, 34th Signal Company, beat Pte Mahony, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on points, after a very closely contested fight.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

Light scattered thundershowers are reported from Rajputana and the adjacent districts to the east, but the only important amount registered was half an inch of rain which fell at Kotah. A small increase in the rainfall has occurred in the south of the Peninsula. The forecast shows no change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the northern district and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above the avarage at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0·47" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is below the average in Rajputana; night temperature is in large excess at Jacobabad and Ajmere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in West Central India, Cutch and south Gujarat. Day temperature is above the average at Dwarka; night temperature is also generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature at night is above the average at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature both during day and at night is above the average in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Light or moderate showers have been received in the central parts of the country, and skies continue moderately clouded in Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and west Central India. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (1·15") and light rain is recorded in south Malabar. Moderate to heavy cloud still persists on the Coromandel Coast and also in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Light local rain is likely in the central parts of the country and in the south-east of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

The hired transport "Plassy," Captain S Finch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 11th October, she brought 7th Hussars and Drafts, consisting of 73 officers, 9 ladies, 4 children, 29 warrant officers, 10 women, 13 children, 1,188 non-commissioned officers and men, 47 women, and 46 children.

The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Col. R. M. Poore, Major C. E. G. Norton, Major H. B. Dalgety, Captain and Adjt. Paget Tomlinson, Captains F. B. Leyland, W. Gibbs, E. D. F. Kelly, E. P. Brassey, Lieut. F. L. Andrews, Lieut. Qr. Mr. A. Paterson, Lieut. the Hon. Tollemache, D. P., Lieuts. A. C. Watson, M. L. Yeatherd, S. G. Bates, G. L. T. C. Meyrick, T. A. Thornton, D. H. B. McCalmout, 2nd Lieuts. A. T. McM. Kavanagh, C. W. M. MacFarlane, G. C. A. Breitmeyer, N. E. Weatherell, G. D. Hill, D. V. Creagh, D. S. O., 7th Hussars; Bt. Col. H. E. and Mrs. Stanton, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., R.G.A., Family of Captain H. C. Reeves, R. G. A.; 2nd Lieuts. Harding, Armstrong, Ormsby, Geidt, Simson, Wellesby, Thomson, Graham, Rivett-Carnac, Campbell, Cunningham, Cowley, unattached list; Misses Steenson, Graham, Jordan, Stevenson, Cusins, Cleave, Q. A. M. N. S. I.; 2nd Lieuts. Roberts, Andsell, Phipps, 7th D. Guards; Captain Cookran, 1st Middlesex; Major Neale, 3rd M. Regt.; Captain Ker, 2nd Gordon; Lieuts. Finlay, Graham, 2nd Gordon; Major Wormold, 2nd Lieuts. Hornby, King, 8th Hussars; 2nd Lieut. Taylor, 13th Hussars; wife of Bt. Col. Minchin, Staff; Lieut.-Col. Fallon, Captain Robinson, Lieut. White, R. A. M. C.; Major Legard, 2nd Lieuts. Venn, Locaita, 17th Lancers; 2nd Lieuts. Guest-Williams, 2nd R. Berks; 2nd Lieut. Monk, 2nd Worcesters; 2nd Lieut. Shelley, 1st R. Lancs.; 2nd Lieut. Gull, 2nd R. Brigade; 2nd Lieut. Bridgeman, 2nd R. Brigade; 2nd Lieut. Davidson, 2nd Camerons; 2nd Lieut. C. Frudbigh, 2nd Leicesters; 2nd Lieut. Emerson, R. I. Fus; Lieut. Winterscale, K. S. L. I.; Lieut. Sanderman, R. H. A.; Major White, 1st Oxford and Bulks; Lieut. Paris, 1st Oxford and Bulks; 2nd Lieut. The Hon. Bigge, K. R. R. C.; wife of Capt. Feiniger, R. A.; Family of Captain Molesworth; R. E.; Lieut. Coremack, I. M. S.; Col. Loch, I. A. Lieut. Silvern, I. A.; Mr. C. A. E. Stewart, R. Navy; Rev. D'Alfessio, Chaplain; Rev. Turner Chaplain.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Morea," Nov. 3.

The P and O Co's mail steamer "Morea" with the English Mails of the 20th instant, is expected to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Chisholm, Mrs and child
Thomson, Mrs R M
Bryning, Mr H E and Mrs 2 infants
Dodgson, Mr and Mrs J
Johnston, Mr G H B
Crawford, Mr J C Mrs and infant
Foster, Capt R and Mrs
Hankin, Mr A C Mrs child and infant
Beveridge, Mr G M
Don, Mr R A
Logie, Mr A
Harrison, Mr C S C and Mrs child and infant
Francis, Mr F E, Mrs and child
Minchin, Lt Col C F, Mrs and infant
Murray, Mrs W S
Bagnall, Lt R B
Clay, Mrs J M and infant
Lupton, Mr and Mrs W J
Bruce, Capt J M, Mrs and 2 infants
H H Mateanance Polkar of Indore, aunt, 2 nurses, child and infant
Duncan, Miss
Native, Lady
Duke, Genl B
Atmars, Dr
Illapont, Mr
Native, Servant
Bellaers, Miss B
Bruce, Mrs nurse
Stomfield, Miss E R
Tanner, Miss M B
Robertson, Mr E H, Mrs and infant
Brahi, Miss
Hely, Mr C W, Mrs and Miss V
Dickinson, Capt A T, Mrs child, nurse and infant
Jackson, Miss M C E
Allott, Mr P B
Litchfield, Mr and Mrs C
Chisholm's Mrs and nurse
Brash, Mr
Westmacott, Mr P G
Latimer, Mr E
Homan, Mrs and Miss
Betteridge, Miss
Milne, Mrs W S and inft, nurse
Anderson, Mrs L H
Goldsmith, Mr H E
Leslie, Mr M
Addison, Mr J, Mrs and infts
Sale, Miss H M
Powell, Miss
Brook, Mr T F
Stinsmer, Miss A and Miss A F
Fisher, Mrs and 2 children
Price, Miss nurse
Heliz, Mr C W, maid
Reid, Mr B, nurse and inft
Beecroft, Mr G and inft
Zyrrell, Miss
Joly, Miss
Cruickshank, Lt H T
Moberley, Mrs and inft
Haig, Mr
Clayton, Miss
Sweetman, Mrs
Pilkington, Mr E
Johnston, Mrs G H B
Hole, Mrs
Rt Rev Bishop of Lahore
Taylor, Mrs
Emanuel, Mrs and infts
H Hawken's Mr Native servt
Hawkins, Mr ayah
Ward, Miss P H
Talbot, Mr G W, Mrs
White, Mrs L
Hayward, Mrs
White, Lady Arnold
Sir, C Frawell's, Secretary
H M Chauffeur, Mr Oakley, Mr Turner
Mainprise, Major C W
Addison's, Mrs Nurse
Allen, Mr W P, Mrs and child
Deane, Miss E M
Brown, Miss E
B ewster, Major
Jamieson, Miss
Stule, Col St G K
Jones, Miss W S
Harrison, Miss E W
Hare Scott, Miss and (Mrs A Thomson's nurse)
Bescrofts' Aayah Mrs J
Russell, Mr and Mrs E C
Barrow, Miss E T M
Wenyon, Mr W F
Boraston, Mr J
Collins, Miss R
Milne's, Mrs child
Mobserleys, Mrs ayah
Meadows, Mr D
Branwell, Mr A,
Wright Miss G A
MacDonald, Mrs and infts
Male Mrs M
Batliboi's, Mr R L, native servt
Rankine, Mr J

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY,

Smith Mr W
Chisholm, Mr E
Anderson, Mrs F G and infts
Tulloch, Mr T C, Mrs child
Cox, Mr J H
Phillips, Mr A G
Armstrong, Mr C H A, Mrs
McBain, Mr J A D, Mrs
Rien, Mr J L, Mrs
Walmsley, Mr W H, Mrs and Miss
Dampier, Mr G R, Mrs nurse and infts
Cannop-Cox, Mr C E
Carew Smyth, Major W, Mrs and Miss
Vincent, Lady Kitty
Canning, Mr F
Baid, Miss
Rose Mr C A Mrs,
Chaffee, Mrs Lt
Meares, Mr J W
Thomas, Mr J C
Gubbay, Mr M M S, maid
Duolop, Mr H J
Knight, Mr H, Mrs
Todd-Naylor, Miss
Pritchard, Lt Col H E
Carless, Mr C
Schwaiger, Mrs T S child
Grazebrook, Mrs W O
Beazley, Mr L G, Mrs
Gainsford, Major
Fitzan, Julie M
Rowe, Miss H
Smith, Mr H M, Mrs child
Mac Carthy, Mrs A H C
Mac Carthy's, Mrs nurse and infts
Glinton, Capt G M
White Major, W H and Mrs
Amoore, Mr H L
Native, maid of Ratan Tata party
Thomson, Maj A H G Mrs and infts
Kenrick, Hon M G H
Meyer, Mr C F and Mrs
Rowe, Mrs J
Hutchinson, Mrs J H
Gresson, Mr R H A
Millard, Mr W S and Mrs
Robertson, Mr L J and Mrs
Ogelvy, Lt J D
Keyworth, Maj W
Phillips, Mrs A G
Shelley, Mrs
Newbould, Mrs B B
Hunt, Maj F B and Mrs
Piggott, Mrs T C and Miss
Procter, Sir H
Pearce, Mrs C M
Inglis, Capt F
Goldie, Lt K O
Le Fanu, Mr H
Kennaird, Hon D
George, Mr S T
de Hozor, Mr A R
Anderson, Mr J V
Glover, Mr T
Oswald, Lt Col W A
Gardiner, Mr W A
Bayley, Lady Miss
Meikle, Mr J J and Miss
Apostolides, Mr E C
Roy, Mr G P
Bell, Mr C A
Cebusac, Mr C F
Proctor-Watson, Mr J and Mrs
Gemble, Mr R A Mrs and Miss
Greaves, Mrs H and infant
Fowler, Lt Col C A
Friswell, Sir Chs Lady
Groisle, Mr H C
Fischer, Miss
Lees, Lt W C
Hawke, Hon Mrs E J
Edwards, Mrs S M
Wilson, Mrs
Vangulin, Mr A H E
Harborad, Maj C B Mrs
Musto, Mr A A
Keys, Mr C F
Ballingall, Capt M
Knight, Mr F
Gazder, Mr J and Mrs
Bull, Mr H F
Amsworth, Mr J L
Pilkington, Mrs
Nissen, Mr S
Sassoon, Sir Jacob
Barrington, Mr A
Otto Mr A H
Mc Robert, Sir A
Crest Mr W T Mrs child and 2 Misses
Ray, Mr P L
Magnus, Mr T A
Smith, Mr H G
Jamay, Mr C and Mrs
Clark, Mr W H
Trevor, Mr A C H
Williamson, Mr A
Fowler, Mrs C A
Reynolds, Mr R A B
Smith, Mrs H G
Jackli, Mr F
Maiden, Miss R
Acton, Mr J H
Webley, Mrs
Coleman, Mr F M
Owens, Capt
Goddard, Mr R E
Barclay, Miss M F
Lumsden, Mrs
Jeejeebhoy, Mr D M
Dady, Mr C D
Gresson, Mrs
Cotes, Mr E
Brewster, Maj N F
Hajeebhoy, Mr M
Stokes, Capt T G N
Mookker, Maj G H J and Mrs
Scott, Lt H V
Jeejeebhoy, Sir J
Batchwald Capt G T and Mrs
O'Donnell, Mrs
Mc Kenzie, Mrs G
Hay, Mr J D and Mrs
Mo ris, Mr W C
Milne, Mr W
Rajah, of Surangi
Shri Chakra Pani, Samanta Sarlisic, Col R F
Morton-Bell Mr G W
Schwerdhfger Mr H
Thomas, Mr and Mrs
Watson, Mr A
Mears, Mr W H
Philipe, Mr G W de R
Abbott, Mr A O
Kelly, Mr L
Priestly, Mrs A F (Monkman Miss) and maid
Moore, Mr N H
Ferguson, Mr G A
Williams, Mr
Fernand, Mr
Mitchell, Mr
Murray, Mr R
Orest, Mrs and ayah
Aslett, Mr A
Paulin, Mr G
Princess, H H ghosal of Cooch Behar
Princess, Protiva H H
Prince, Jitendra H H
Esch, Miss G
Sen, Mrs
Hawkin, Mrs and nurse
Knight, Mr E
Watson, I O S and Mr A W
Down, S Mr F G
Bailey, N Major W A
Maiden, Mrs J and child
Nichol, Major W W
Terrell, Mr H
Williamson, Mr A R
Dubic, Capt M P
Trapp Mr

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Baillie, Hon D C
Pointon, Mr A
Ascoli, Mr F D
Henderson, Mr B H
Patterson, Mr C C
Anderson Capt W H
D'Arcy Irvine, Dr
Cole, Mr G
Pratt, Mr T R

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Zalichi, Mrs
Hoskins, M D
Pearson, Miss

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Oliver, Mr E G Mrs and Miss
Maitland, Miss K
Miller, Mr W
Phillips, Mrs A and 2 children
Hartree, Mr R
Russell, Mr J C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI,

Faussett, Mrs O C, 2 Infts and nurse
Whitehead, Capt C H J
Cressle, Capt H
Gardiner, Mr C F
Archer, Lt Col C and Mrs
Behrens, Mr F
Campbell, Mr C, Lady An
Sands, Mr
Barnes, Lt Col J P
Macleod, Mr N

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Dunn, Mr H
Brown, Mr H L

PORT SAID TO KARACHI,

Lord Mr, M

Per s. s. "City of London," Nov. 3.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of London," Commander G. Whish is due to arrive here at 7 a. m. to-morrow, with the following passengers who will be landed at No. 10 Victoria Docks at 9 a.m.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Alexander, Mrs H S
Allen, Mr H O
Allen, Mrs Chils two infts and governess
Anderson, Mrs F G H
Ayrton, Mr E R
Baird, Miss
Barclay, Mr J B
Bartholomew, Mr G
Barton, Rev Father
Bayley, Mr A
Bayley, Mrs infts and ayah
Beadon, Mrs
Beadon, Miss
Bill, Mr J H
Bill, Mrs
Bissett, Miss
Boshardt, Miss F
Brodigan, Miss J
Buwne, Mrs F D R infts and Mrs
Buchanan, Rev Mr
Buchanan, Mrs and chil.
Buckley, Miss L J
Chadwick, Mrs M J
Chichester, Mrs A G Dr V L infts
Coales, Mrs J
Cole, Miss B A
Cowderoy, Mr F J
Cox, Miss
Craig, Mr S
Crawford, Mrs J M infts and nurses
Cunningham, Mr J
Cunningham, Mrs
Douglas, Mr Geo
Doyle, Miss
Edwards, Mrs S W
Furnell, Miss M C
Fearfield, Mrs and nurse
Follett, Miss D H
Fox, Mr Morley
Gander, Mr A
Glenn, Mr H
Glenn, Mrs and infts
Goodbody, Mrs C M
Hall, Mr H B
Hall, Mrs
Hall, Miss
Helen, Sielgers Miss
Hurst, Miss N
Irwin, Miss
Jenkins, Mr J
Jenkin-, Miss
Jenkins, Miss E
Jenkins, Miss D
Jenkins, Miss B
Jenkins, Master K
Kennedy, Mr Graham
Kennedy, Mrs
Kirkham, Mrs P L
Levy, Miss Hilda, R
Lewis, Miss C A
Longedon, Mrs W
Manghan, Mr N
Manghan Mrs & infts
Maw, Mr C R
Milstead, Mr W P S
Milsted, Mrs child 2 infts ayah
Morrod, Mrs and child
Mc Leod Rev D
Newell, Mrs M & child
Oake, Capt S T
Oakes, Mr W L
Oakes, Mrs
Parker, Miss M
Paton, Miss
Railston, Lt S J N
Robertson, Miss D
Robertson, Miss W A
Robson, Miss E A
Romaine, Capt E A St
Russell, Miss V
Scott, Miss E
Scott, Miss F
Scott, Miss S
Secker, Capt
Secker, Mrs 2 infts and nurses
Shaddick, Miss
Sweetenham, Mrs M
Templeton, Mr C W
thomas, Miss
Topham, Mr P
Turrell, Mr F
Wardell, Major J H
Weir, Miss and maid
White, Mr H H
White, Mrs chils and infts
Willford, Mr C
Willford, Mrs
Wood, Mrs J B
Youngson, Mrs
Youngson, Miss

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Allport, Miss
Ashburner, Mr
Asheroft, Mr F
Cant Rev, Alan
Corder, Mr A F
Corder, Mrs
Cunningham, Miss
Fitzherbert, Master
Hallington, Mrs M
Hughes, Major E M
Hughes, Mrs child 2 infts and nurse
Littlewood, Mrs W J
Macgregor, Miss K E
McLeod, Major F J
McLeod, Mrs child and nurse
Norman, Mr M G
Padfield, Rev F J
Pearson, Major H F A
Pearson Mrs
Ravenhill, Major C
Ravenhill, Mrs
Smith, Miss D Marsh
Smith, Mrs Jas
Teed, Mrs
Travers, Mr F G
White, Colonel H S
White, Mrs, child in fa d nurse

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Allward, Miss F
Bailey, Mrs B C
Bicknell, Mrs
Brewster, Mrs
Bury, Mr R E
Butler, Mrs A
Carter, Mr R H
Callow, Mr Jas H
Catlow, Mrs
Christie, Mr John
Chrystall, Mr A
Chrystall, Mrs
Cochran, Capt A C P
Cochran, Mrs
Cochran, Miss
Costly, Major H
Cox, Mrs V Vaughan
Daniell, Capt F E H
Daniell, Mrs, 2 infts and ayah
Dane, Lt R
Dann Lt.-Col H C B
Dann Mrs
Diack, Mr A H
Diack, Mrs
Dressel, Mr Seigfried
Dring, Mrs J R G
Edwards, Lt Col S M
Edwards, Mrs
Fullerton, Mr W
Galloway, Lt R L
Garstin, Major H E
Garstin, Mrs child, infts nurse
Gaume, Capt A
Gray, Miss E O
Harington, Mr H S
Henderson, Rev Mr
Henderson, Mrs and child
Lamings, Miss
Lang, Mrs
Lawrie, Mrs G W
Lawrie, Miss
Waller, Mrs F C L
Wortley, Lt Col Hon R
Luce, Mr. F M
Luce, C Mrs
Macandrew, Miss F D
McEven, Capt J S
Marry, at Mrs H and Infi
Merewether, Lt Col H D
Merewether, Mrs
Morris, Mr K H
Morris, Mrs
Nicholson, Rev Father
Onseley, Mrs
Pengree, Mr E J C
Philson, Mrs S C
Ramsay, Mr R J
Ramsay, Major A D G
Ramsay, Mrs
Reid, Mr W P
Rodocanachi, Mr J N
Ross, Mr G C
Ross, Mrs
Surel, Major G B M
Surel, Mrs
Sha kwell, Miss F A
Simson, Miss
Stuart Wortleys, Muir Mrs
Talbot, Maj J
Talbot, Mrs
Tullis, Miss
Veasey, Mr H C
Veasey, Mrs
Veasey, Miss
Wortley, Mrs Stuart
Wanchope Edith, Miss
Wheeler, Miss N
Woodward, Colonel
Wright, Mr Clement
Wyatt, Mr A W N
Wyatt, Mrs
Young, Miss

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bean, Mr L C D
Beatson, Colonel
Bhojwane, Mr W F
Biernaski, Mr R K
Burrows, Capt P W
Burt, Maj A G
Carnell, Mr Norman
Chandirmani, Mr B L
Colan, Major W R B
Colan, Mrs and child
Coventry, Mrs M B
Grant, Captain E P
Hasamal, Mr Lalchand
Hutchinson, Lt Col C
Hutchins, Mrs
Langley, Mr A
Loch, Major E C
Loch, Mrs
Miller, Mr B A
Miller, Mrs
Newcomen, Col A G dowe
Sangster, Maj A B
Thorburn, Mr R
Twiss, Capt E K
Twiss, Mrs and nurse

Per s. s. "Bregenz," Oct. 31.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Bregenz," from Trieste and Intermediate ports on Tuesday evening—

Allsopp, Lt G B
Anderson, Mr and Mrs C S
Atkins, Lt R S
Bauer, Mr
Bevis, The Hon Mr W G
Beaman, Miss
Bennett, Mr H B
Beadel, Mr C W
Beaumont, Mr Th C
Boschtold, Mr H
Borell, Mrs M F
Boisragon, Lt Col G H
Cargill, Mr and Mrs
Carey, Miss H H
Cheeney, Mrs
Cheney, Miss
Collinson, Mrs H M
Collinson, Miss
Cramer, Roberts Capt M T
Dallsporta, Mr
Dar, Mr K P
Dubash, Mrs
Dubash, Miss
Edulbehram, Dr D
Faber, Lt S C
Finch, Mrs and child
Filose, Mr A F
Flemming, Miss P
Fox, Mrs
Franzais, Mr and Mrs
Francis, Dr and Mrs E E
Gol te, Mr B H
Grove White, Lt P
Granat, Mr G E R
Hallowes, Mrs F S
Heaton, The Hon Mr and Mrs J J

BY THE WAY.

THE FATAL HOUSE.

The new Russian Prime Minister has declined to take up his quarters in the official residence at St. Petersburg, occupied by M. Stolypin. It is a dwelling with a singular reputation for bringing bad luck to its inhabitants. Thirty-two years ago, Madame Stolypin's uncle, General Mezentzof, was assassinated there by revolutionists. His successor, General Potazof, went mad, while a tenant of it. Two Ministers of the Interior who lived there, MM. Sipiaguin and Plehve, were victims of Nihilist attacks; while three other Ministers of the Interior who preferred to live elsewhere—Count Louis Melikof, Count Tolstoi, and M. Daenovo—passed through their terms of office unscathed. If M. Kokotsov is in the least superstitious, his preference for another address is intelligible.

"T. P." ON "LABBY."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor contributes to a recent number of "T. P.'s Weekly" some interesting stories of Mr. Labouchere. Mr. O'Connor describes him as the most constant smoker in his time in the House of Commons. He never had a cigarette out of his mouth if he could help it. "It was, curiously enough, his one passion and one self-indulgence. This extraordinary man, always wealthy, and always able to have anything he liked, had simpler tastes than most peasants. He rarely touched wine, and when he did it was a glass of claret and water, and this he took with palpable dislike, and usually either because he was ordered by his doctor to do so, or because on the Continent he thought wine less dangerous than water." When he was the member of the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connor adds, Mr. Labouchere never could remain in his seat more than a quarter of an hour; he had to rush off to the smoke rooms to have a whiff of his cigarette.

WHEN THERE WAS NO DINNER.

As to food, Mr. Labouchere best described his feelings by this anecdote. He returned unexpectedly home to the charming riverside house he had on the Thames—Pope's famous villa—and found that there was no dinner ready for him. "Go to the nearest ham-and-beef shop," he said, quite serenely, to the affrighted butler, "and get me some slices of ham and beef." And then he said: "I enjoyed this so much that I seriously thought of dismissing my cook." Mr. O'Connor has seen him, when he stopped with them in Pope's villa, gulping down an egg and a cup of tea in two minutes, and then immediately put a cigarette in his mouth, and a cigarette was there every moment afterwards throughout the day.

A TRIBUTE TO TEMPERANCE.

Mr. O'Connor further tells that it is Mr. Labouchere's temperance in eating and drinking that accounts for the astounding fact that he is still alive and well, and enjoying himself after his fashion in Florence, for he has buried two generations of hard livers. It is difficult to realise, but it is true, that this man knew Daniel Webster intimately before the war. And it is also incredible, but true, that "Labby" knew Bismarck in the days when as Prussian Minister in Frankfort, Bismarck was unknown outside the world of diplomacy. It is, perhaps, even more incredible, but it is also true, that "Labby" knew the debauche nobleman who stood for the portrait of the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's and Lord Monmouth in Disraeli's novels.

THE TURKISH GARRISON AT TRIPOLI.

Field-Marshal Freiherr von der Goetz has written an interesting criticism in the "Neue Freie Presse" on the military preparations of the Turks in Tripoli and elsewhere. In Tripoli, when the war broke out, the Turks had a garrison consisting of the fifteenth division of the line on a peace footing. This division should have included seventeen battalions, ten squadrons of cavalry, and six field batteries. Under the new regime it had only thirteen, but the number of men was apparently unchanged. In addition to this force Tripoli had three companies of garrison artillery in the old fortresses, and some native levies. Now when Italy issued her ultimatum Turkish reinforcements were on their way to Tripoli but they were only the annual recruits and supplies for the garrison, and no doubt the Italian military authorities knew that they were due. But Field-Marshal von der Goetz thinks that even 100,000 men could not have defended Tripoli from the Italian Fleet, and the reinforcements would only have added to the difficulty of the retreat, owing to the question of food, for the small division in Tripoli was already in need of supplies. The sending of these reinforcements caused great anger in Italy, and it has been suggested that they afforded proof that Turkey knew of Italy's designs. General von der Goetz disposes of this, and it seems that the "Derna" that arrived safely was sent in the ordinary way.

THE FIGHT FOR THE HINTERLAND.

The question arises, was Tripoli sufficiently valuable to the Turk to have warranted the expenditure of several millions in putting its fortifications in order? The writer in the "Neue Freie Press" thinks not. Turkey, he points out, had duties nearer home, in the organisation of her army for the protection of far more important possessions, and in the building and training of her fleet, which, by the way, was making good progress under the instruction of English officers. In a short time the fleet would really have been of some use. But Tripoli is not worth the risk of its destruction at any time. The Province, we learn, cost the Turkish Government at least a quarter of a million sterling a year, and locked up a division of troops which might, at any moment, have been needed elsewhere. But it was necessary, owing to the popular feeling, to resist the Italian occupation, and the field-Marshal points out, as is well known, that Turkey, if the war continues, is not without the means of injuring Italy, and of putting up a good fight in the hinterland of Tripoli, on the road to the fertile lands of Wadai and the lake of Tchad lies Fessan, which must be conquered before any advance can be made. Above all are the natural difficulties of a campaign in the desert. Fessan, which is apparently well garrisoned and supplied, could only be reached with the greatest difficulty. Constantinople, therefore, concludes the Field-Marshal, can remain calm, for Italy has very good reason for coming to terms.

DOM MIGUEL.

The efforts of Dom Miguel to mount the throne of Portugal, recall the unpopularity in England of his father, King Miguel, who first promised his brother, Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, to marry his little daughter, Dona Maria Gloria, and then repudiated her hand, usurped her throne, and reigned over Portugal for six years. The stories about him have a real "Babes in the Wood" flavour, and as his little niece Dona Maria took refuge in England, the Britishers of the day made no secret of their dislike. Even before the arrival at Falmouth of the nine-year old Queen, on September 24, 1828, Miguel was detested. Mr. Joseph Jekyll writes, January 14, 1828: "Miguel has been feasted and ducked at a stag hunt and a review, has visited St. Paul's and the wax-works and paid for seeing outlandish beasts in the Tower. As they also saw him, it was disgraceful to take his money. They wisely plan to marry him to a miss of nine years, as no miss of ten would have consented." King Miguel married late in life, in 1851, the Princess Adelaide Lowenstein.

MR. BALFOUR'S FIRST SPEECH.

When Mr. Balfour spoke recently of the increase of small ownership as "a subject which has always been very never my heart," he spoke, one may say, as an agriculturist, which he has been longer than he has been a philosopher or a politician. In his boyhood's days he helped his mother in devising many plans for improving his estates and promoting the comfort of his tenants, and it was frequently recorded in the local Press that "Mr. A. J. Balfour, of Whittinghame, had taken prizes for his agricultural exhibits." His first speech, indeed, made at the age of twelve, was at an open-air entertainment given in the park to the tenants and labourers on the estate. "This young gentleman," so ran the contemporary record, "who bears a marked resemblance to his late and much respected father, returned thanks for himself and his mother in the most manly way."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, established over 55 years.

THE TWO SERVICES.

FLEET CHANGES.

In connection with the approaching completion of new ships, there are rumours of some changes in the composition of the fleets at home and abroad. The most interesting of these rumours concerns the replacement of the "Minotaur" by the "Indomitable" as flagship in China. Seeing that by the arrangement made at the 1909 Conference, the armoured cruiser given by New Zealand was to be allocated to this duty, and this vessel will be ready for service next September, there must be a special reason for such a change if it is contemplated. The only suggestion put forward is that the "Minotaur" is unsuited, owing to insufficiently ventilated mess decks, &c., to the climate of the Far East, and it may be therefore, that at the end of her commission in January, she will return home. The "Indomitable" might then act as flagship until the completion of the "New Zealand," when she could be transferred to the East Indies Station in a similar capacity. It is generally assumed that the "Lion" will take her place as flagship of the first Cruiser Squadron. No station has yet been mentioned for the protected cruiser "Yarmouth," the trials of whose three sister ships we referred to last week, and it seems likely that she may be sent to the Mediterranean to relieve one of the four cruisers there, which are all rather old, the "Medea" and "Barham," for instance, having been launched as far back as 1888-89. Then there are the twenty destroyers of the "Acheron" type which are fast approaching completion. The First and Second Flotillas being already composed of turbine-driven boats, it is the intention of the authorities to establish a new Seventh Flotilla, to which the destroyers of the "Acheron" class will be drafted as they are ready. It has not yet transpired to what port this new flotilla will be attached, but in the meantime eight 27-knot destroyers of the Sixth Flotilla, attached to the "Acteon," are to be withdrawn and their places taken by 30-knot boats from the Fifth Flotilla at Devonport. The 27-knot boats were launched in 1894-95, which seems to indicate that seventeen years is now the recognised age limit for torpedo-boat destroyers in this country.

DESERTIONS IN COLONIAL NAVIES.

As the result of the elections in Canada, a considerable change in naval policy is anticipated by some people in England, without sufficient justification, since Canada is already largely committed by her statesmen to a scheme of production in new building, for strengthening the Empire fleet, and also to a contract with a private firm to construct a naval base on the St. Lawrence, in the very heart of her seaboard territory. Besides these checks to rash changes, it is only reasonable to assume that Mr. Borden and his colleagues in the Cabinet, realise that the naval and military forces cannot be made the sport of parties; and that once engagements have been entered into, and a system established, they cannot lightly be varied or altered. What Lord Kitchener told the Commonwealth in regard to this matter will bear repetition: "It must be distinctly recognised," he said, "that a national force, maintained at a high standard of efficiency, can only be produced by the work of years, and that such work must be steady and continuous; any divergence from the policy decided on may, and probably will, lead to chaos and useless expenditure of money. That is pure wisdom. What both Australia and Canada may have to do, however, is to investigate the causes that are already resulting in discontent among their fleetmen, who, in both colonies, are dissatisfied and are deserting their ships. This refers to colonial seamen only and not to men lent from the mother fleet, or obtained from the Old Country. A Canadian paper reports that colonials are deserting as fast as they are being recruited, and the Australian press has reported desertions from the destroyers recently sent out from England. The cause of this should be traced at once, and remedied before desertion becomes a tradition in the Colonial fleets.

NAVAL BARGAINS FOR THE COLONIES.

There could be no better chance for the Colonies who are establishing local navies to fit themselves out with useful ships for purely harbour and passive purposes, such as forming gunnery, torpedo and signal schools, as well as hulks for housing men and acting as depot ships at their principal naval bases, than at the present moment, when such excellent ships for these uses as the "Royal Sovereigns" are passing from the active to the retired list in the mother fleet. The outlay on what is now considered an up-to-date equipment for a first-class naval base, including as it does, large shore brick and mortar establishments, is far more than either Canada or Australia is likely to be able to afford for many years, in view of the amount of money which must first be spent in bringing their ships, docks, etc., into being. Even now, the Mother Country uses old fighting ships as hulks for torpedo schools, navigation schools, war colleges, etc., and as magazine and coal hulks. It is found economical to do so; and what will suit the mother fleet, should be, at present, good enough for the Colonies in this form of Naval auxiliaries. We have no hesitation in saying that ships of the "Sovereign" class are still good enough to do Port Guardship duties for Colonial bases, and most certainly excellent vessels for "gutting" and fitting up as schools, depot ships, magazines, or coal depots. They should be presented to the Colonies, as we finish with them, by our Government, but if we are too parsimonious for that, the Colonies would have capital bargains by purchasing them at a breaking-up price, when they are placed under the hammer and the ship-breakers bid for them.

CLASS PREJUDICE IN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Some few weeks ago the "United Services Gazette" drew attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs which existed in the Army Ordnance Corps in England. At that time the correspondence which "Truth" refers to in its issue of September 13, must have been on its way home from India. The service required from an Ordnance Officer in India, is somewhat different to the duties in the United Kingdom, but there is no reason why Class "A" of the Indian Army Ordnance Department should be kept as a close preserve for officers of the Royal Artillery, to the exclusion of all others. Service in the "Shiny East" has attractions for many highly capable officers, and one believes one is correct in stating that there are many not belonging to the Royal Artillery, who have passed through the Artillery College at Woolwich, but who, under the present regulation, are debarred from making use of their valuable training and capabilities. Similar unfair treatment of class "B" officers has been mentioned—men promoted from the ranks doing all the work, whilst the "A" class or the "butterflies" and incompetents receive all the credit. Since these indictments against the Army Ordnance Corps administration are constantly cropping up from all parts of the world, one thinks it is time an independent inquiry was held, and the matter thoroughly thrashed out. It would be difficult for the authorities to get the sufferers to come forward with their grievances. But these are so obvious that the taking of evidence is hardly necessary.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

An interesting article appeared recently in the Nineteenth Century, which gives due credit to Captain Taylor, R. E., now General Sir Alexander Taylor, G.C.B., for having been the moving spirit in the capture of Delhi. Lord Lawrence wrote in a letter to Captain Taylor, dated October 8, 1857:—"I take it that you and Nicholson, poor fellow, are the real captors of Delhi." The credit and honour of the engineering work to which, with the gallantry of the attacking troops, we owe the entry into the capital of the Great Mogul, were due to the "resolute daring of Captain Taylor, the scheme evolved by him alone, through days and nights of hazardous scoutings so cautiously, that few were aware of his labours and hair-breadth escapes." General Nicholson wrote also to this effect: "If I live the world shall know," giving the credit of success to Taylor.

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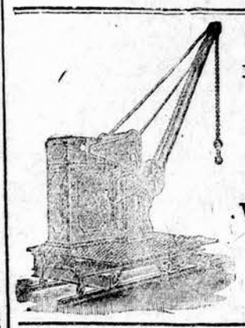

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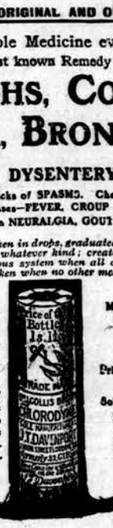

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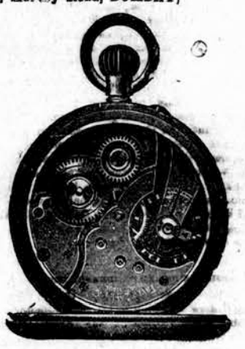

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CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,
J. W. BEAKEY Government, Telegraphs,
8th September, 1909.

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